



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

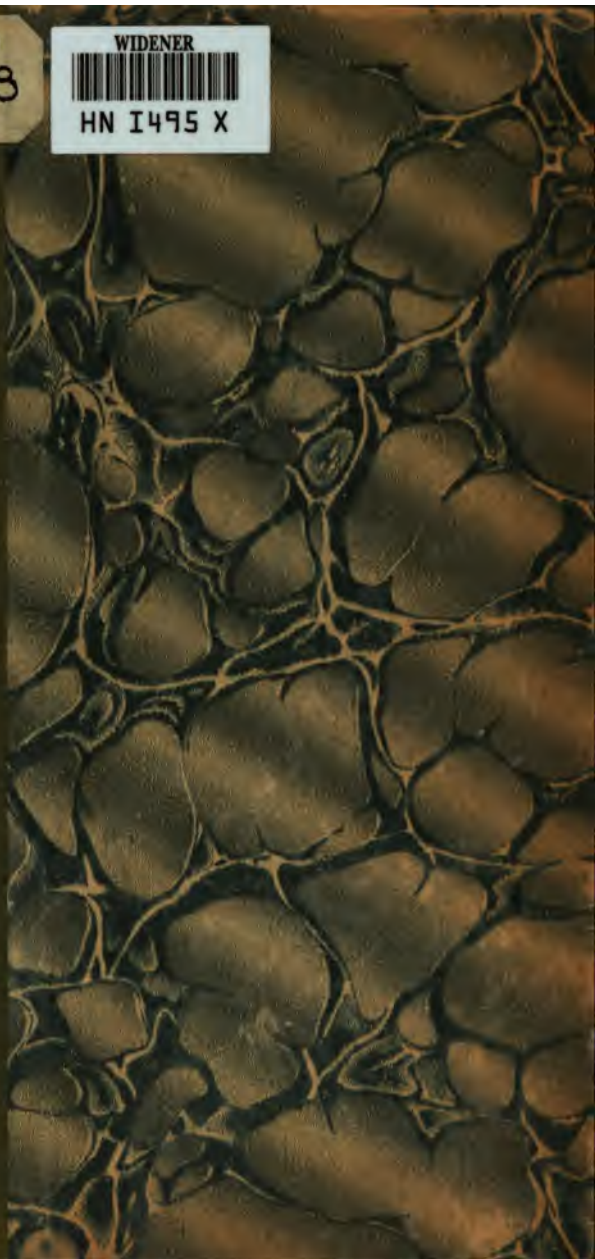
Can
2308
35

WIDENER



HN I495 X

Thompson - Geog & Hist of Lower
Canada. 1835.



Can 2308.35

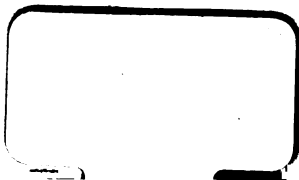
Harvard College Library

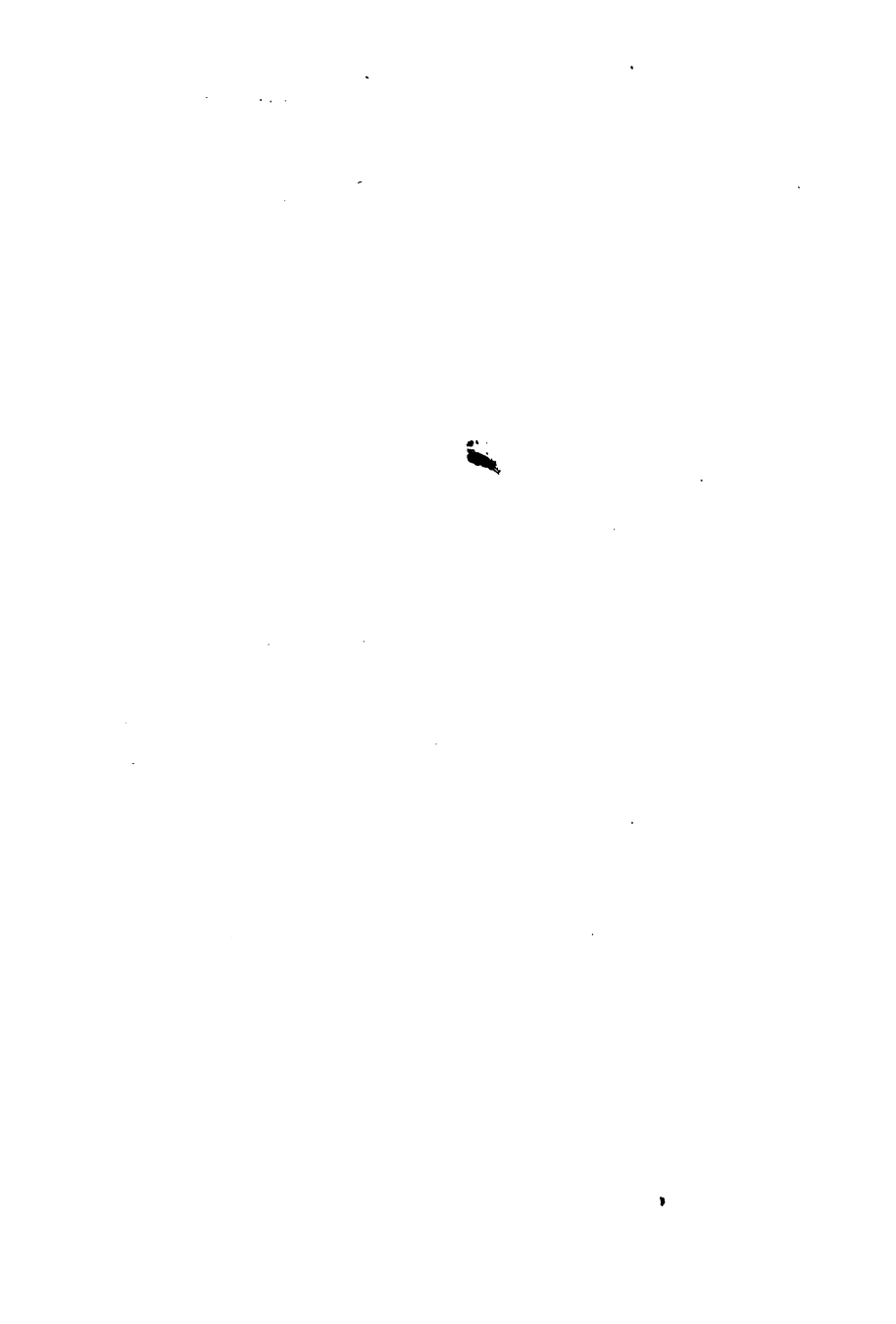


FROM THE
**FRANCIS PARKMAN
MEMORIAL FUND**

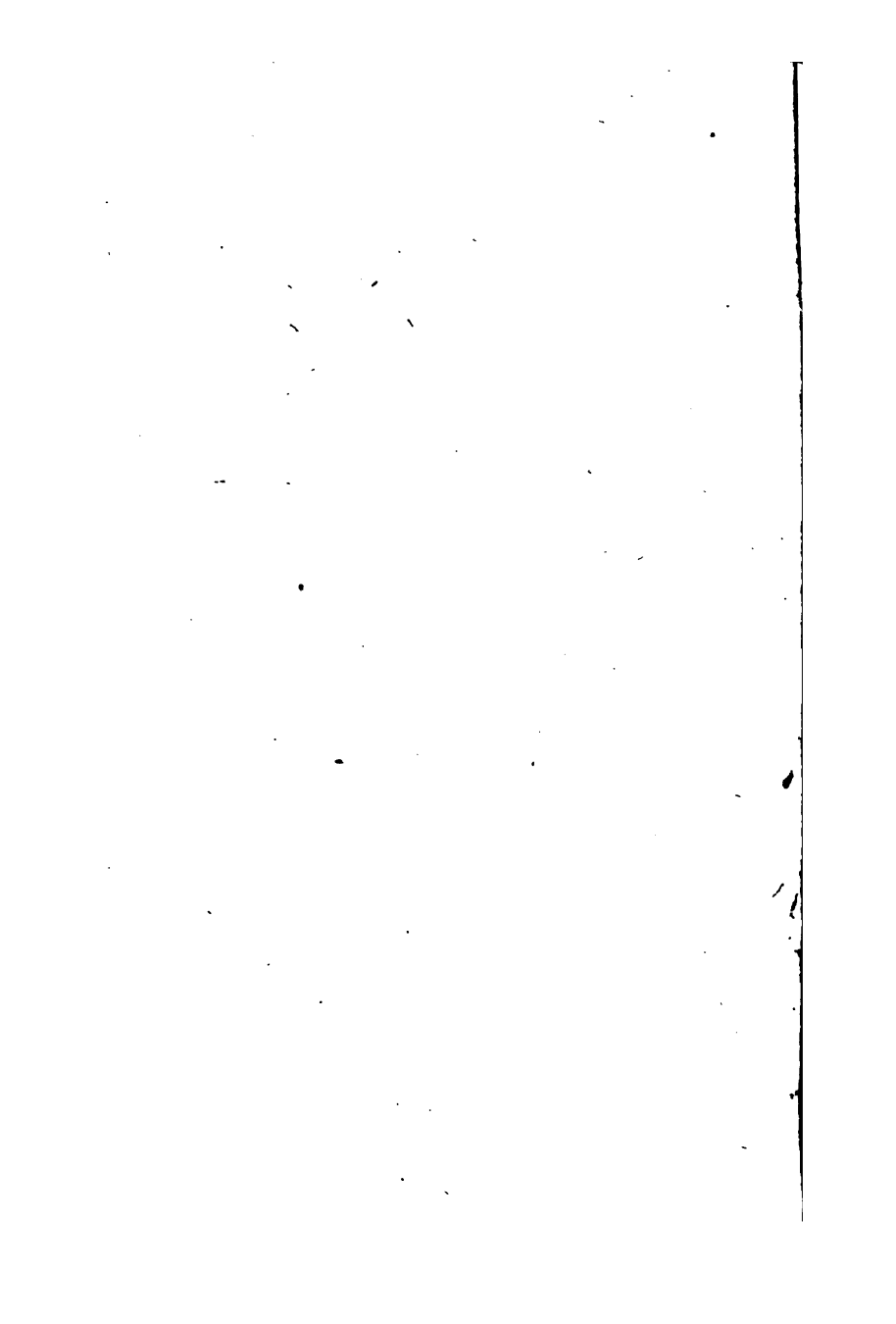
FOR
CANADIAN HISTORY

ESTABLISHED IN 1908











Scale Reduced to Two Nines



87
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

OF

LOWER CANADA.

DESIGNED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY ZADOCK THOMPSON, A. M.

LATE PRECEPTOR OF CHARLESTON ACADEMY.



STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE, L. C.
PUBLISHED BY WALTON & GAYLORD.

1835.

Case 2308, 35



Francis Parkman fund

Entered according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year 1835, by JOSEPH S. WALTON and ASA GAYLORD, in the Clerk's Office of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of St. Francis.

PREFACE.

It is now generally admitted, that, in acquiring a knowledge of Geography, the pupil should begin at home, with his own neighborhood, and with those objects which are open to his personal observation. The knowledge which he has at the outset, and that which is successively gained, then becomes continually, a stepping-stone to still greater advancement, and a standard by which his subsequent attainments are measured and arranged in their relative order. Without a standard of this kind, what the pupil commits to memory from his book and recites to his teacher, leaves no definite or durable impression upon his mind. The knowledge acquired is that of names and sounds, and perhaps of figures and lines on his map, but not of countries and productions of the earth. It is verily believed that children have sometimes studied geography for months and perhaps years, whose thoughts have hardly extended beyond the paper and ink of which their geographies are composed. Confining their attention to these, they have scarcely imagined that the things signified are objects of their concern.

Although several geographies for children, arranged on the true inductive plan, have been published in the United States, they all possess a local and national character, which renders them unsuited to the use of primary schools in the British Provinces. And it is with a view, in some measure, to remedy this inconvenience—an inconvenience, which every teacher in the Provinces has doubtless felt—that this little work has been undertaken. In preparing it, the Compiler has not had access to sources of information, which were so full and accurate as could be desired, but he availed himself of those within his reach at the time. He is fully sensible that the work is imperfect and in some respects defective, and would be thankful for any improvements or corrections, that may be suggested. After most of the following pages were printed, several

works upon the Geography and History of Canada, were obtained, which, had they been procured in season, would have enabled him to correct several of the errors, and supply some of the deficiencies of the present edition; and, should a new edition of the work be demanded, these, together with the suggestions of those into whose hands the work may fall, will hereafter be employed in correcting and perfecting it.

The accompanying MAP has been drawn and engraved expressly for the work, and no pains have been spared to exhibit in small space, all the important features of the Province. It was at first intended that the descriptions of the counties should be accompanied by *county maps*, and, should the work be encouraged, this may hereafter be effected.

In using this book, before the pupil passes beyond the second lesson, he should be made familiar with his own township, or seignior; and should be required to draw a map of it, on a large scale, with all the important objects in it. The first county which he is required to describe, should be that in which he lives, and of this he should draw a map, copying and enlarging it from the accompanying Map, and exhibiting the townships, or seigniories, and every thing of importance. And the sketching of the other counties as he proceeds will be found the most effectual way of fixing their features indelibly in his mind.

With all its imperfections, the work is now submitted to the candor of the public; and if it shall prove the means of facilitating the spread of useful information—of creating, in the minds of our youth, a higher relish for geographical studies and pursuits, and a deeper interest in the institutions and welfare of our own country, the humble labors of the Compiler will not have been wholly in vain.

Charleston Village, Hailey, September, 1835.

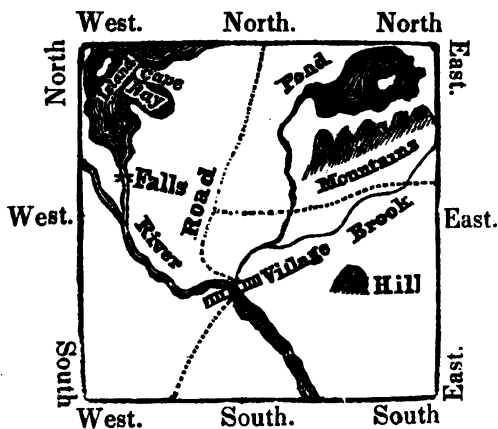
Z. T.

FIRST BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON FIRST.

DEFINITIONS.

Do you know what township you live in? Do you know what a *township* is? I will tell. It is a piece of land, usually, about ten miles square, but sometimes larger, and sometimes smaller. Here is a picture of a township.



A picture of a piece of land is called a *map*. The line going round the township is called its *boundary*. When many people live on a township, it is called a *town*. Townships are divided into lots, or farms, and these again into house lots, gardens, &c. The fence, which goes round a farm, lot, or garden, is its boundary. When a number of houses and other buildings stand near together, they are called a *village*. In some townships there are several villages. A very large village is called a *city*. The people, who live in a township, are called inhabitants.

2. In some places the land rises high, and such places are called *hills*. If it rises very high it is called a *mountain*. Mountains are sometimes single, and sometimes several are joined together, forming a *range*, or *chain*. In almost every township there are streams of water, which run between the hills and mountains. If these are small they are called *brooks*. Large streams are called *rivers*. The low land between hills is called a *valley*. If the water runs into a place, which is lower than the land round it, it forms a *pond*. If the pond is large, it is called a *lake*. In ponds and lakes there are sometimes pieces of land which have water all round them. These are called *islands*. Where a piece of land extends out into the water, it is called a *point* or *cape*. When the water extends up into the land so as partly to be surrounded by it, it is called a *bay*.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is a township? *Answer*. A piece of land about ten miles square. What is a map? *A*. A picture of a piece of land. What are boundaries? *A*. The lines that go round any thing. What is a town? *A*. A township and the houses and people in it. How are townships divided? *A*. Into farms, house lots, gardens, &c. &c. What is a village? *A*. A number of buildings standing together.

What is a city? *A.* A very large village. What are the people called who live in a township? *A.* Inhabitants.

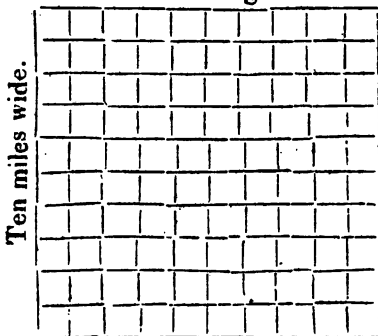
2. What is a hill? *A.* A piece of high land. What is a mountain? *A.* A very large hill. What is a range of mountains? *A.* Several mountains connected together. What is a brook? *A.* A small stream of water. What is a river? *A.* A larger stream. What is a valley? *A.* A piece of low land. What is a pond? *A.* A small body of water in a valley, or hollow. What is a lake? *A.* A large pond. What is an island? *A.* A piece of land surrounded by water. What is a point, or cape? *A.* A piece of land extending into the water. What is a bay? *A.* A portion of water partly surrounded by land. Point these out on the Map of a township.

LESSON SECOND.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

1. I told you in the last lesson, that a township was a piece of land about ten miles square. Do you know what ten miles square means? I will tell you. It is a piece of land ten miles long and ten miles wide. Such a piece of land contains one hundred square miles, as you may see by counting the little squares in the figure below.

Ten miles long.



You see by this, that a township contains one hundred pieces of land, each of which is one mile square. Such a township contains sixty-four thousand acres,

and is usually divided into three hundred and four lots, each containing about two hundred and ten acres.

2. I will finish this lesson by telling you some things which will help you to understand the lessons, which I shall afterwards give you. Do you know which way east is? I will tell you. The place where the sun rises is *east*, and where it sets is *west*. Now if you stand with your right hand towards the east, and your left hand towards the west, your face will be towards the *north*, and your back towards the *south*. Half way between east and north is called *north-east*; half way between north and west is called *north-west*; and half way between west and south is called *south-west*; and half way between south and east is called *south-east*. These words are used in describing the situation of places. If a town or village is between us and where the sun rises, we say it lies *east*, or is at the east. So those places, which are towards where the sun sets, we say are *west*. Other places we say are *north*, or *south*; *north-east* or *south east*; *north-west* or *south-west*. These directions are called *points of the compass*. *North*, *South*, *East*, and *West*, are called the *cardinal points*. In drawing a map, as we did of a township, in the first lesson, we drew the north parts at the *top*, the southern parts at the *bottom*, the eastern parts at the *right hand*, and the western parts at the *left hand*.

QUESTIONS.

1. How large is a Township? *A.* Usually ten miles square. What does ten miles square mean? *A.* Ten miles long and ten wide. How many square miles in such a Township? *A.* One hundred. How would you prove it? *A.* By counting the squares in the figure. How many acres in a Township? *A.* Sixty four thousand. How many two hundred and ten acre lots in a Township? *A.* Three hundred and four.

2. Where is east? *A.* Where the sun rises. Where is west? *A.* Where the sun sets. If you stand with your right hand towards the east and your left hand towards the west, which way will your

face be? *A.* Towards the north. Which way your back? *A.* South. Where is north-east—south-east—north-west—south-west? *A.* North-east is half way between north and east, &c. What are the words north, south, &c. used for? *A.* For telling where things are; thus if a town is towards where the sun rises, we say it is east. What are these directions called? *A.* Points of the compass. What are called cardinal points? *A.* North, South, East, West. What letters are sometimes used to show the points of the compass? *A.* N. stands for north, S. south, E. east, W. west, N. E. north-east, S. E. south-east, N. W. north-west, S. W. south west. Which way is north on a map? *A.* Towards the top. Which way south? *A.* Towards the bottom. Which way east? *A.* Towards the right. Which way west? *A.* Towards the left. In what part of the township is the lake?—the pond? Which way does the river run?

LESSON THIRD.

DEFINITIONS AND DIVISIONS.

You remember what township you live in; and can you tell me what county you live in? Perhaps you do not know what a county is. A county is a number of towns united, for the purpose of being represented in Parliament, and for holding courts, &c. In each county there is intended to be a court-house and jail. The town which contains these buildings is called the *shire* or *county* town. At present court-houses and jails are principally in the districts.

Do you know what a district is? A district is number of counties united for holding courts. Lower Canada is divided into five districts, viz: the District of Montreal, the District of Three Rivers, the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and the District of Saint Francis. In each district there is a court-house and jail. A jail is a strong building in which persons who have broken the laws are confined. Such persons are called criminals. A court-house is a building in which the judges hold courts for trying causes and criminals.

Do you know what country you live in? It is called

Canada. Canada is divided into two provinces; one is called the province of *Lower Canada*, and the other the province of *Upper Canada*. A *province* is a portion of country which is under the government of some other country. The Canadas are British provinces; that is, they are under the government of the King of Great Britain; and all good Canadian children will delight to honor and obey the King, and will be very careful never to break any of his laws.

Lower Canada is bounded on the north by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, east by the gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River Saint Johns, south by the United States, and west by Upper Canada. Its extent from east to west, along the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, is about eight hundred miles, but the width from north to south of that part which has been surveyed, is very unequal, varying from the width of a single township, to about one hundred and thirty miles.

QUESTIONS.

What county do you live in? What is a county? What is there intended to be in each county? What is the town called in which the court-house and jail are situated? Where are the court-houses and jails principally at present.

What is a District? How many districts are there in Lower Canada? What are they called? In what district do you live? In what direction from you are the other districts? What is there in each district? What is a jail, and what is it for? What are such persons called? What is a court-house, and what is it for?

What country do you live in? Into how many provinces is Canada divided? What is a province? Under what government are the Canadas? What will good Canadian children delight to do?

How is Lower Canada bounded? How long is it? How wide is it?

LESSON FOURTH.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

The St. Lawrence is the principal river in Lower Canada, and receives the waters of all the other

streams. This is one of the largest rivers in the world. It originates in the great lakes at the west, between Upper Canada, and the United States, and enters this province at the south western extremity. It passes through the province in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the gulf of St Lawrence by a mouth seventy miles wide. Its length within the province of Lower Canada is about five hundred and fifty miles. This river is navigable for large ships as far up as Montreal. Above that place there are rapids in the river which interrupt the navigation, but canals have been cut round these so that they may now all be passed by boats. The chief rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence on the north side in Lower Canada are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the Assumption and the Ottawa. Those on the south side are the Chaudiere, the St. Francis, the Yamaska and the Richlieu, or Sorel. The St. Lawrence and the Ottawa in several places widen out and assume the appearance and name of lakes. The largest of those are lake St. Petre, lake St. Louis, lake St. Francis and lake of the Two Mountains. Small lakes and ponds are numerous in different parts of the country. The two most important lakes, are Champlain and Memphremagog, both of which lie partly in the United States. The rivers and lakes will be more particularly described in another place.

QUESTIONS.

What is the principal river in L. Canada? What does it receive? Is it a large stream? Where does it originate? What does originate mean? Where does it enter L. Canada? What course does it run? Where does it empty? By how wide a mouth? How far does it run in the province? How far up is it navigable for ships? What does navigable mean? Why is it not navigable farther up? How are these rapids passed? What is a canal? What are the chief rivers which fall into the St Lawrence on the north side? What are the chief on the south side? What is said of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa? Which are the largest of these lakes? Are

small lakes and ponds common? Which are the two most important lakes? How are they situated?

LESSON FIFTH.

SEIGNIORIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Lower Canada is not all divided into Townships. This country was first settled by the French and they divided the lands upon which they settled into *Seigniories* and *Fiefs*. The seigniories are not all of the same size. Some of them are much larger than a township, and some are much smaller. The fiefs are generally much smaller than townships. All the country along the rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu on both sides, is laid out into Seigniories. The inhabitants of the seigniories are nearly all of French origin. The townships are situated back from the large rivers, and along the Ottawa, and settled by people from England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States. The people of French origin and who speak the French language, amount to about four fifths of the whole population of Lower Canada. The remaining one fifth are of the other origins above named, and speak the English language. The seigniories were granted while Canada was under the government of France. The townships have all been granted since Canada has belonged to Great Britain. The greatest part of the townships are situated in the southeastern part of the province, between Vermont the river St. Lawrence, and are known by the name of the *Eastern Townships*. The Eastern Townships are mostly embraced in the following counties, namely: Megantic, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Drummond, Shefford and Missisco.

QUESTIONS.

By whom was L. Canada first settled? Did they divide the lands into townships? How did they divide them? What is said of the

size of the seigniories? What of the fiefs? What part of the country is in seigniories? What is said of the inhabitants of the seigniories? Where are the townships situated? By whom are they settled? What proportion of the inhabitants of L. Canada are of French origin and speak the French language? What the origin and language of the remainder? Under what government were the seigniories granted? Under what the townships? Where are the greater part of the townships situated? By what name are they known? In what six counties are most of the eastern townships embraced.

LESSON SIXTH.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Lower Canada contains only two cities, and these are Quebec and Montreal. Montreal is the largest city, but Quebec is the capital of the Province. The *capital* of a country is the seat of the government and the place where the representatives of the people meet to make laws. It is not always the largest town, but is generally such as is most conveniently situated for that purpose. Quebec is also the oldest town in Canada. It is situated on the north bank of the Saint Lawrence. The settlement was begun at that place by the French in the year 1608. It now contains about 25,000 inhabitants. Montreal is situated on an island of the same name in the river St. Lawrence, about 180 miles above Quebec. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants. This place was first visited in the year 1535, by James Cartier. The village of Three Rivers is situated on the north side of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the river St. Maurice, and is about midway between Montreal and Quebec. This is the largest village in the province. The other most important villages are St. Johns, Nicolet, William Henry, Stanstead, Chambly, &c.

QUESTIONS.

How many cities are there in Lower Canada? Which are they? What is the difference between a city and a large town or village?

A. Cities are governed by a Mayor and Alderman, and have a police court, but towns and villages are not. Which is the largest Montreal or Quebec? Which is the capital of Lower Canada? What is meant by capital? What place is usually chosen for the capital? Which is the oldest place in Lower Canada? How is Quebec situated? When and by whom was Quebec settled? How many inhabitants does it contain? How is Montreal situated? How many inhabitants are there in Montreal? When was this place first visited by the Europeans? How is Three Rivers situated? How far from Montreal to Quebec? *A* One hundred and eighty miles. Which are some of the other principal villages? How is St. John's situated? Nicolet? Wm Henry? Stanstead? Chambly? &c.

LESSON SEVENTH.

STANSTEAD COUNTY.

Stanstead County is situated in the southern part of that portion of Lower Canada, which is called the Eastern Townships. It is bounded on the *north* by the counties of Shefford and Sherbrooke, *east* by Sherbrooke county, *south* by the State of Vermont, and *west* by Missisco and Shefford counties. It is about *thirty-eight* miles long from east to west and *twenty* miles wide from north to south, and contains about *six hundred and thirty* square miles. It is divided into six townships, viz :

Bolton,	*1170	Barford,	84	Stanstead,	4226
Barnston,	2221	Hatley,	1600	Potton,	1005
					Total, 10,306

The surface of this county is uneven, consisting of swells and valleys, but does not rise into mountains. The soil is very fertile, and, where properly cultivated, produces plentiful crops of grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, rye, &c. This county is well watered by streams, lakes and ponds. The

* Population in 1831. Since that time the population has considerably increased. The townships against which there are no figures were not inhabited when the census was taken.

largest body of water is Memphremagog lake which is *thirty* miles long and *two* miles wide. About one third part of this lake lies in Vermont. Masuippi lake is in the township of Hatley, and is *eight* miles long and *one* mile wide. These lakes discharge their waters by streams of the same names into the river St. Francis. The Coatacook river, waters the eastern part of the county, and the head branches of the Missisco the western. The most important villages in this county are Stanstead Plain and Georgeville in Stanstead, and Charleston village in Hatley. The population of Stanstead county in 1831, was 10,306.

QUESTIONS.

How is Stanstead county situated? How is it bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles does it contain? Into how many townships is it divided? How is Bolton bounded? (*See Map.*) How is Hatley bounded? How is Potton? How is Stanstead? How is Barnston? How is Barford? What is said of the surface of the country? What is said of the soil? What are the chief productions? Is it well watered? How large is Memphremagog lake? What part of it is in Vermont? What is the situation and size of Masuippi lake? Into what do these lakes discharge their waters? What stream waters the eastern part? What the western? What are the principal villages in Stanstead county? What was the population in 1831?

LESSON EIGHTH.

SHERBROOKE COUNTY.

Sherbrooke County is situated to the north-east of Stanstead County. It is bounded on the *north* by Drummond County, *east* by Megantic and Beauce counties, *south* by New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Stanstead county, and *west* by Stanstead and Shefford counties. Its extreme length from east to west, is about seventy miles, and its width from north to south sixty-five miles; and it contains about two thousand eight hundred square miles. This county is divided into thirty-two townships, viz:—

Ascot,	1155	Dudswell,	242	Stanhope,	
Adstock,		Drayton,		Shipton,	1313
Auckland,		Eaton,	985	Stoke,	
Brompton,	248	Emberton,		Stratford,	
Bury,		Garthby,		Orford,	230
Chesham,		Hampden,		Weedon,	
Clifton,	70	Hereford,	171	Westbury,	67
Clinton,		Lingwick,		Whitton,	
Croydon,		Marston,		Windsor,	128
Compton,	1510	Melbourne,	864	Woburn.	
Ditton,		Newport,	120	Total,	7,104

This extensive county is but little settled. The thirteen townships having figures against them, were the only ones of which returns were made at the census in 1831. The eastern part of this county constitutes the *St. Francis Territory*, and belongs to the British American Land Company. This territory contains about 596,000 acres.

The surface of this county is uneven, and the soil various, being in some parts excellent and in others so broken, or swampy, as to be unfit for cultivation. It is well watered by streams and ponds. The river St. Francis and its branches water the northern part, and Indian stream and other head branches of Connecticut river, the southern part. The most considerable villages are Lenoxville in Ascot, and Sherbrooke, partly in Ascot and partly in Orford, Richmond in Shipton, Compton and Eaton. Population in 1831, 7,104.

QUESTIONS.

How is Sherbrooke County situated? How is it bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles in it? How many townships in it? How is Ascot bounded? (*See Map.*) How is Compton bounded? Shipton? Eaton? &c. Is this county thickly settled? In how many townships were there settlements in 1831? Which were they? What does the eastern part of this

county constitute? To whom does it belong? How many acres does it contain? What is said of the surface and soil? Is it well watered? What waters the northern part? What the southern? What are the principal villages? How is Sherbrooke situated?—*A.* At the junction of Magog river with the St. Francis. Where is Lenoxville? *A.* Near the junction of the Masuippi river with the St. Francis. What river empties into the Masuippi from Compton? *A.* The Coatacook. What is the population of Sherbrooke county?

LESSON NINTH.

SHEFFORD COUNTY.

Shefford County is situated in the western part of that portion of Lower Canada called the Eastern Townships. It is bounded on the north by Drummond County, east by Sherbrooke County, south by Stanstead and Missisco Counties, and west by Rouville and St. Hyacinthe Counties. This county is about 38 miles long from east to west, and thirty miles wide from north to south, and contains about seven hundred and fifty square miles. It is divided into eight townships viz:—

Milton	148	Granby	797	Farnham	1314
Roxton		Shefford	1176	Brome	1239
Ely	25	Stukely	388	Total	5087

The surface of this county is uneven and in some parts rises into mountains. The soil is generally good, but much of the county remains unsettled. The county is well watered by the head branches of Yamaska river. The most considerable body of water is Brome lake, which is about nine miles in circumference.

The principal villages are Frost Village and Waterloo, in the township of Shefford, and Granby Village in Granby. Population in 1831, 5087.

QUESTIONS.

How is Shefford county situated? How is it bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles in it? Into how

many townships is it divided? How is Milton bounded? Roxton? Ely? Granby? Shefford? Stukely? Farnham? Brome? What is the surface of this county? What is the soil? Is this county thickly settled? Is it well watered? By what? What small lake is in it? How large is it? Which are the principal villages? Which way is Montreal from this county? Which way is Quebec? Which way is Stanstead? Which way from here? What was the population in 1831.

LESSON TENTH.

MISSISCO* COUNTY.

Missisco County is situated between Lake Memphremagog and lake Champlain. It is bounded on the north by Shefford county, on the east by Stanstead county, on the south by the State of Vermont, and on the west by Missisco bay and Rouville county. It is thirty miles long from east to west and fifteen miles wide from north to south, and contains three hundred and sixty square miles. This county contains three townships and one seigniori, viz:—

Sutton,	2280	Seigniori of St. Ar-	
Dunham,	2220	mand,	3021
Stanbridge,	2330	Total,	8,801

This is a small but well settled county, and the soil is generally well cultivated and productive. It is well watered by Missisco river, Pike river, and the head branches of Yamaska river. It also contains

* The orthography of this word, is very unsettled. It has been written Missisquoi, Missisqui, Missisque, Missiskoui and Missisco, but it is, I believe, pretty uniformly pronounced as if written Missisco, and this, I consider the preferable way of spelling it, because it is most easily pronounced, is shorter, and most conformable to the original, if, as has been said, the name is derived from the two Indian words *Missi*—much, and *kisko*—waterfowl. The name *Missiskisko*, is said to have been given by the natives to the bay and river on account of the abundance of waterfowl in and about there, and *Missi-kisko* was at length shortened to *Missisco*. It afterwards became the name of a county.

several beautiful ponds. Swamps are numerous but not extensive, and most of them might, it is thought, be easily drained. This county contains several small villages, the most important of which are Bedford village, in Stanbridge, Dunham Flats in Dunham, and Philipsburgh and Freligsburgh in St. Armand. Population in 1831, 8,801.

QUESTIONS.

How is Missisco county situated? How is it bounded? How long is it? How wide is it? How many square miles does it contain? Into what is this county divided? How is Sutton bounded? Dunham? Stanbridge? St. Armand? Is St. Armand a township? Is this county generally settled? What is said of the soil? Is it well watered? By what? Are there any ponds in it? Any swamps? Are there any villages? Which are the principal? Which way is Missisco County from Montreal? From Quebec? From Stanstead? From here? What is the population of Missisco county? *What is said in the note respecting the spelling and origin of the word Missisco?*

LESSON ELEVENTH.

DRUMMOND COUNTY.

Drummond County forms the northwestern portion of the Eastern Townships. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Yamaska and Nicolet, on the east by Megantic county, on the south by the counties of Sherbrooke and Shefford, and on the west by St. Hyacinth county. Its extreme length from north-east to south-west is about sixty-five miles, and its width from south-east to north-west is about forty-five miles, and it contains sixteen hundred and seventy square miles. It is divided into eighteen townships, viz:—

Aston,	72	Wotton,	8	Kingsey,	879.
Bulstrode,	97	Tingwick,	180	Durham,	746
Stanfold,		Warwick,		Wickham,	378
Arthabaska,		Horton,	12	Grantham,	620
Chester,	9	Wendover,	76	Upton,	434
Ham,		Simpson,	55	Acton,	3,566

This extensive county is but little settled, and the land is not generally of the best quality. Both the eastern and the western parts are low and swampy, and much of the land unfit for cultivation. There is some good land and several thriving settlements in the townships which lie along the St. Francis. The eastern part of the county is watered by the rivers Beconcour and Nicolet, and the western part by the St Francis, and some branches of the Yamaska river. Drummondville in Grantham is the principal village. Population of the county in 1831, 3,566.

QUESTIONS.

What does Drummond county form? How is it bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles in it? Into how many townships is it divided? Which townships are most settled? What is the quality of the land generally? What is said of the eastern and western part? What is there in the townships along the St. Francis? How is the eastern parts watered? How the western? What village and where situated? Which way is Drummond county from Quebec? From Montreal? From Stanstead? From Three Rivers? What is the population of Drummond county?

LESSON TWELFTH.

MEGANTIC COUNTY

Megantic County is bounded on the north by Lotbiniere county, east by Beauce county, south by Sherbrooke county, and west by Drummond county. The length of this county from north-west to south-east is about sixty miles, and its extreme width from north-east to south-west, about thirty-two miles. It contains fourteen hundred and sixty-five square miles, and is divided into the following townships, viz:—

Nelson,	16	Wolfston,	Dorset,
Somerset,		Thetford,	Gayhurst,
Halifax,	71	Broughton,	111 Winslow,
Inverness,	858	Colraine,	Oulney,

Leeds,	754	Tring,	38	Shenley,
Ireland,	440	Total,	2,283	

This county has a very uneven surface, and the soil is also very unequal, being in some parts good and in others extremely poor. The central part of the county is somewhat mountainous, while the northern part is low and in many places swampy. The northern part of this county is watered by the river Beconcour and its branches, and the southern part by the river Chaudiere and the head branches of the river St. Francis. It also contains a large number of ponds, some of which are of considerable size. This country is but little settled. It contained in 1831, only 2283 inhabitants.

QUESTIONS.

How is Megantic county bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles does it contain? Into how many townships is it divided? What is the surface? What the soil? What is said of the central and northern parts? How is the northern part watered? How the southern? Does it contain any ponds? What is the state of this county? What the population in 1831? In what direction is this county from Quebec? What from Montreal? What from here.

LESSON THIRTEENTH.

BEAUCÉ COUNTY.

Beauce County lies in the south-eastern part of the province, and is bounded northerly by Dorchester County, easterly by the county of Bellechasse and the state of Maine, south by the state of Maine, and west by Sherbrooke, Megantic and Lotbiniere counties. The territory embraced in this county, is very long and narrow. Its extreme length is about one hundred miles, while its greatest width is only about twenty miles; and it contains about two thousand square miles. This county comprises seven seigniories and nine and a half townships, viz:—

The seigniories of Jolliet, St. Etienne, St. Marie, St. Joseph, Vaudreuil, Aubin De'Lisle, and Aubert Gallion; and the townships of Frampton, Cranbourne, Watford, Jersey, Marlow, Rixborough, Spalding, Ditchfield, Woburn, and a part of Clinton. This county lies along the Chaudiere river and is wholly watered by that stream and its branches. Lake Macanamack lies in the southern part of this county and communicates with lake Megantic, which lies between this county and Sherbrooke county, and is the source of the Chaudiere river. The settlements in this county are in the northern part, and mostly confined to the seigniories. The quality of the soil in the northern half of this county is generally good, but the surface is in many parts broken, and stony. The southern part extends to the high lands between Canada and the state of Maine. Population of the county in 1831, 11,900.

QUESTIONS.

Where does Beauce county lie? How is it bounded? What is the form of the county? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles does it contain? What does it comprise? Along what river does it lie? By what is it wholly watered? What lakes and how situated? Of what river is lake Megantic the source? Where are the settlements? To what are they mostly confined? What is said of the soil and surface? What direction is it from Quebec? From Montreal? From Stanstead? What is the population.

LESSON FOURTEENTH.

BELLECHASE COUNTY.

Bellechase County is bounded northerly by the river St Lawrence, easterly by L'Islet county, southerly by the state of Maine, and westerly by Beauce and Dorchester Counties. This county is about fifty miles long and eighteen miles wide, and contains

about eighteen hundred square miles.* This county comprises the seigniories of Berthier, St. Vallier, St. Michel, Beaumont, La Durantage, La Martiniere, Montapeine, Vincennes, St. Gervais, and Levaudiere; and the townships of Buckland, Standon, and Ware. The northern part of this county is watered by the river Du Lud and several smaller tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The soil in the northern parts is of a middling quality. The settlements are mostly confined to the seigniories in the northern part. Population in 1831, was 13,529.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Dorchester County is bounded northerly by the St. Lawrence, easterly by Bellechase county, southerly by Beauce county, and westerly by Lotbiniere county. The length and breadth of this county are the same, being about eighteen miles; and it contains three hundred and forty eight square miles. This county comprises the single seignior of Lauzon. The rivers Chaudiere and Echemin pass through this county in a northwesterly direction and are the two principal streams. The soil of this county is generally good, and the northern part well settled. The principal places are St. Nicholas, New-Liverpool, and Point Levi. The population in 1831 was 11,946.

QUESTIONS.

How is the county of Bellechase bounded? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles in it? What does it comprise? How are the northern parts watered? What is the soil? Where are the settlements? What is the population? Which way is it from Quebec? What separates it from the Isle of Orleans?

How is Dorchester county bounded? How long and wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it comprise? What rivers pass through it, and in what direction? What is said of the soil? Is it well settled? What are the principal places? What

*As the boundary line is not settled between this Province and the State of Maine, the extent of this county and also of the county of L'Islet, Kamouraska and Rimouski, is not yet exactly known.

the population? What separates it from Quebec? Which way from here?

LESSON FIFTEENTH.

LOTBINIERE COUNTY.

Lotbiniere county is bounded northerly by the St. Lawrence, easterly by Dorchester and Beauce counties, southerly by Megantic, and westerly by Drummond and Nicolet counties. The extent of this county from north-west to south-east, is about fifty miles, and its greatest width about twenty-five miles. It contains seven hundred and thirty-five square miles. It comprehends the seigniories of Tilly, Gaspé, St. Giles des Plaines, Bonsecours, St. Croix, Lotbiniere, and St. Jean de Eschallion.

This county is watered by the river Beaurinage, and the Great and Little du Chêne; and the settlements are mostly confined to the neighborhood of these streams, and to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The population in 1831, was 9,194.

NICOLET COUNTY.

Nicolet County is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, north-east by Lotbiniere county, south-east by Drummond county, and south-west by Yamaska county. This county is about thirty-three miles long from north-east to south-west, and its greatest breadth is about twenty-three miles. It contains four hundred and eighty seven square miles; and comprises the Seigniories of Nicolet, Beaucour, Gentilly, and Levroir; the Fiefs of Roquetalloide, Godefoi, and Cournoyer; and the Townships of Maddington, and Blondford. The principal streams are the Nicolet and the Beaucour rivers. The soil of this county is of a middling quality, and that part of the county next the

St. Lawrence is thickly settled. The village of Nicolet is handsomely situated on the eastern bank of Nicolet river, and is the seat of a college. Population of the county in 1831, 12,504.

QUESTIONS.

How is Lotbiniere county bounded? What is the extent of this county? How many square miles does it contain? What does it comprehend? How is it watered? To which are the settlements mostly confined? What is the population? How is Nicolet county bounded? What is its length and breadth? How many square miles does it contain? What does it comprise? What are the principal streams? What is the soil? Is it well settled? What is said of Nicolet village? What is the population of the county? How is Nicolet situated with regard to Montreal and Quebec? A. Half way between them. Which way is Nicolet from here?

LESSON SECOND.

YAMASKA COUNTY.

Yamaska County is bounded on the north-west by lake St. Peter, north-east by Nicolet county, south-east by Drummond county, and south-west by Richelieu county. This county is about twenty miles long from north-east to south-west, and fifteen miles wide, and contains two hundred and eighty-three square miles. This county comprehends the Seigniories of LaBaieduFebvre, Courval, Lausaudiere, Pierreville, St. Francois, Yamaska, East Bourgnoice and Dequire. Much of the soil of this county is of a good quality, and some parts of it are in a high state of cultivation. Along the lake is an extensive tract of low meadow land, which is interintersected by numerous clear rivulets; and in summer affords excellent pasturage. The eastern part of the county is watered by a branch of the Nicolet; the St. Francis passes through the central part, and the Yamaska river falls into Lake St. Peter in the western part. The principal places are St. Antoine, Indian Village on the St. Francis, and Yamaska on the Yamaska river. Population in 1831, 9,496.

RICHELIEU COUNTY.

Richelieu County is bounded on the north by lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence, east by Yamaska and St. Hyacinth counties, south by Rouville, and west by Richelieu or Sorel river, and the county of Vercheres. This county is about thirty miles long from north to south and about eighteen miles wide, and contains three hundred and seventy three square miles. It comprehends the following seigniories: St. Ours, St. Denis, Sorel, St. Charles, on the Richelieu, and St. Charles, on the Yamaska rivers, West Bouchemin, West Bourgmarie, Bonsecours, together with a number of Islands lying in the St. Lawrence and lake St. Peter. The eastern part of the county is watered by the Yamaska, and the western part, by the Richelieu. The soil is of a middling quality, and the county is well settled along the Richelieu. The principal villages are St. Denis, St. Ours, and William Henry. The latter is regularly laid out, and is situated at the mouth of the Richelieu. Population of the county in 1831, 16,149.

QUESTIONS.

How is Yamaska county bounded? How long and wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? What is said of the soil? What is there along the lake. How are the different parts watered. What are the principal places, and how situated. What is the population.

How is Richelieu county bounded. How long and wide is it. How many square miles in it. What does it comprehend. How is it watered. What is said of the soil and settlements. What are the principal places. What is said of William Henry. What is the population of the county.

LESSON SEVENTEENTH.

ST. HYACINTH COUNTY.

St. Hyacinth County is bounded northerly by Drummond county, easterly by Drummond and Shef-

ford, southerly by Shefford and Rouville, and westerly by Rouville and Richelieu counties. The length of this county from north to south is about forty miles, and its extreme width eighteen miles; and it contains four hundred and seventy-seven square miles. It comprises the following seigniories: viz. De Ramsay, East Bourchemin, and St. Hyacinth. This county is well watered by the river Yamaska and its branches. The soil is of a good quality; but the surface rises in some places into mountains. The most considerable mountains are Rougemont in the western part, and Yamaska mountain in the eastern part. The principal villages are St. Hyacinth and St. Césaire. Population in 1831, 15,366.

ROUVILLE COUNTY.

Rouville County is bounded north by Richelieu, east by St. Hyacinth, Shefford and Missisco, south by Vermont, and west by the river Richelieu. It is forty miles long and about twelve miles wide, and contains four hundred and twenty-nine square miles. It comprises the following seigniories: viz. Rouville, East Chambly, Monnoir, Bleury, Sabrevois, Noyan and Foucault. This county lies along the eastern bank of the Richelieu. The surface is generally low and in many places is swampy. Where it is sufficiently dry, the soil is generally of a good quality. The principal stream besides the Richelieu, are the river du Lud, and Huron. Missisco Bay lies partly between this county, and Missisco county. Rouville mountain, (called also Chambly mountain, or Beloeil) lies in the northern part of this county, and is a considerable elevation. Population, 18,115.

QUESTIONS.

How is St. Hyacinth county bounded. How long and wide is it. How many square miles in it. What does it comprise. How is it watered. What is the soil. What is meant by soil. A. That part

of the earth which supports vegetation. Are there any mountains. What are the principal. What is a Mountain. What villages. What is the population.

LESSON EIGHTEENTH.

VERCHERES COUNTY.

Vercheres County is of a triangular shape, and is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence, on the east by the county and river Richelieu, and on north-west by the county of Chambly. Its extent along the Richelieu is about twenty-two miles, and along the St. Lawrence about twenty miles; and the county contains one hundred and ninety-eight square miles. It comprehends the seignories of Contre-cœur, Bellevue, Vercheres, St. Blain, Guillodiere, La Trinite, Varennes, Belœil, Cournoyer, and several islands in the St. Lawrence. The soil of this county is generally good, and the county is well settled. One side of the county is washed by the St. Lawrence, and the other by the Richelieu. The interior is watered by several small streams. Varennes is the most important village. Population of the county in 1831, 12319.

CHAMBLY COUNTY.

The county of Chambly is bounded north-west by the St. Lawrence, north-east by the county of Vercheres, east by the river Richelieu, south by Acadie, and south-west by Laprairie. The extreme length of the county from north to south is about thirty-three miles, and its breadth about fifteen miles. It contains two hundred and eleven square miles, and comprehends the seignories of Boucherville, Montarville, Longueuil, Fief Tremblay, West Chambly, and the Barony of Longueuil. This county extends from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, and besides these streams is watered by the little river Montreal, which

falls into Chambly Bason. The principal places in this county are, St. Johns, Chambly, Longueuil and Boucherville. This county is well settled along the rivers, and contained in 1831, 15483 inhabitants.

QUESTIONS.

What is the shape of Vercheres county? What is meant by triangular? How is it bounded? What its extent? How many square miles? What does it comprehend? What is the soil? Is it well settled? By what stream is it washed? How is the interior watered? What village? What the population?

How is Chambly County bounded? What the extreme length and breadth? How many square miles? What does it comprehend? How is it watered? What are the principal places? Is it well settled? What the population?

LESSON NINETEENTH.

ACADIE COUNTY.

The county of Acadie is bounded north by Chambly and Laprairie counties, east by the Richelieu, which separates it from Rouville, south by the state of New-York, and west by Beauharnois County. The length of this county, from north to south, is about twenty miles, and its greatest width about sixteen miles. It contains two hundred and fifty square miles. This county comprehends the seigniories of La Colle, and De Lery, and the township of Sherington. It lies on the west side of the Richelieu, and is watered in the southern part by the Lacolle river, and in the north-western by the Montreal and Tortue rivers. The land is in some places low and swampy, but is generally of a good quality. Ash Island and some other small islands in the Richelieu belong to this county. Population in 1831, 11,419.

LAPRAIRIE COUNTY.

The county of Laprairie is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence, north-east by the county of

Chambly, south-east by Chambly and Acadie, and south-west by Beauharnois County. Its extent, from north-east to south-west is about 18 miles, and from north-west to south-east about twelve miles; and it contains two hundred and thirty-eight square miles. It comprehends the seigniories of Laprairie, Sault St Louis, La Salle and Chateauguay, and the islands in the St. Lawrence which are nearest to these. The river Chateauguay crosses the western corner of this county, and the other parts are watered by the Montreal, Tortue, St. Regis and several other small streams. The surface is generally level, and the soil good. The principal villages are Laprairie, and Caughnawaga in the seigniori of St. Louis. The former is a large village, many of the houses being of stone and well built. The county is well settled, containing, in 1831, 18,497.

QUESTIONS.

How is the county of Acadie bounded? What is its length? Its width? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? What does comprehend mean? How does it lie? How watered? What is said of the land? What islands belong to this county? What the population?

How is Laprairie County bounded? What is the extent of this county? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? How is it watered? What is the surface and soil? What villages, and what is said of them? What the population?

LESSON TWENTIETH.

BEAUHARNOIS COUNTY.

Beauharnois County is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence, north-east by Laprairie and Acadie counties, and south by the state of New-York. The extreme length of this county, from east to west, is about fifty-five miles, and its greatest width about twenty-two miles; and it contains about seven hundred and seventeen square miles. It compre-

ends the seigniory of Beauharnois, and the townships of Hemingford, Hinchbrook, and Godmanchester, the tract of Indian lands and Grand Isle, and several other islands in the St. Lawrence. The seigniory of Beauharnois embraces all the divisions on the map which are not mentioned above. This county is watered principally by the Chateauguay and its branches and the St. Louis. The land between the Chateauguay and the St. Lawrence is of the best quality. The southern parts are more broken and hilly. Population in 1831, 16,857.

VAUDREUIL COUNTY.

Vaudreuil County occupies the point, or tongue, of land at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. It is bounded north by the Ottawa, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and west by Upper Canada. Its extent, from east to west, is about twenty-five miles, and its greatest width, from north to south, is about twenty-two miles, and it contains three hundred and thirty square miles. It comprehends the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Rigoud, Soulanges, and New-Longueuil, the township of Newton, and the Isle Perrot. This county is washed on two sides by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and is otherwise watered by the small rivers Boudet, De Lisle, La Graise, &c. The soil is generally of a good quality. There are several small but pleasant villages, the principal of which are the Cedars, Cateau du Lac, Vaudreuil, and Rigoud. Population of the county in 1831; 13,111.

QUESTIONS.

How is Beauharnois County bounded? How long and wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? What does the seigniory of Beauharnois embrace? How is it watered? What is said of the land? What of the southern part? What the population?

What does Vaudreuil County occupy? How is it bounded? What

is the extent of this county? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? How is it watered? What is the soil? What villages are there? What the population?

LESSON TWENTY-FIRST.

MONTREAL COUNTY

The county of Montreal comprises the island of Montreal, which is situated in the river St. Lawrence at its confluence with the Ottawa. This island is a single seigniory, called the Seigniory of Montreal. It is of a triangular shape, and is thirty-two miles long and ten miles broad. It contains one hundred and ninety-seven square miles. The county is divided into the following parishes, viz. Montreal, St. Anne, St. Genevieve, Point Claire, La Chine, Sault des Recollets, St. Laurent, Riviere des Prairies, Point au Trembles and Longue Pointe. The island of Montreal is separated from the Isle Jesus on the north by the Riviere des Prairies. There are several rivulets upon the island, some of which are large enough to turn grist and saw mills. Except the mountain, which is situated one and a half miles to the south-west of the city of Montreal, and the ridge to which it belongs, the surface of the island is generally level. The soil is of a superior quality, and is generally in a high state of cultivation, producing, besides the usual grains and garden vegetables, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, plums, and apples, in high perfection. The city of Montreal is situated on the south-eastern margin of the island. The other places of most consequence are La Chine, Point Claire and Point au Trembles. The first is a place of great importance, being the termination of the La Chine canal. Population of the county in 1831, 43,773.

QUESTIONS.

What does the county of Montreal comprise? How is it situated? What seigniorly does it consist of? What is the shape of the island? How long is it? How wide? How many square miles in it? Into what parishes is it divided? What separates it from the Isle Jesus? How is it watered? What is said of the surface? What the soil and productions? How is the city of Montreal situated? What other places are mentioned? What is said of La Chine? Which way is Montreal from here? Which way from Quebec? What the population of the county?

LESSON TWENTY-SECOND.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Ottawa County lies along the north side of the Ottawa river, and extends from the county of Two Mountains westward to lake Temiscaming. It is bounded north by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, easterly by the county of Two Mountains, southerly by the Ottawa, which separates it from Upper Canada, and west by a line running due north from lake Temiscaming. It contains about thirty-two thousand square miles. This county comprises the seigniorly of La Petit Nation, and about twenty townships lying along the northern margin of the Ottawa. The remainder of the county is not surveyed, and very little is known respecting it. It is watered by numerous rivers and lakes. Along the bank of the Ottawa are several thriving settlements. The soil back from the river is generally poor. Wright's village, in the township of Hull is the most important place. Population of the county, in 1831, 4,786.

COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The county of Two Mountains is bounded north by the northern boundary of the province, north-east by the county of Terrebone, south by Lake Two Mountains and the Ottawa, and west by Ottawa County. It extends along the Ottawa about forty-five miles.

and contains one thousand square miles. It comprehends the seigniories of Mille Isles, Lake Two Mountains, and Arguente, and the townships of Chatham, Grenville, Wentworth, Harrington, Arundel, and Howard. This county is watered by Rouge river, North river and the river Du Chene. The soil is of an excellent quality in the southern part. St. Andrews in the seignior of Argentueil, and Indian village of the Two Mountains, are the principal places. Population of this county in 1831, 20,905.

QUESTIONS.

Where does Ottawa County lie? How far does it extend? How is it bounded? How many square miles in it? What does it comprise? What is said of the remainder of the county? How is it watered? What the settlements and soil? What village? What the population?

How is the county of Two Mountains bounded? What its extent? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? How is it watered? What is the soil? What are the principal places? What is the population? Which way from Montreal? What lake on the line between this and Ottawa County? A. Lake Papineau.

LESSON TWENTY-THIRD:

TERREBONNE COUNTY.

The county of Terrebonne is bounded on the north-west by the northern boundary of the province, north-east by the county of Lachenaye, south-east by the river des Prairies which separates it from Montreal county, and south-west by the county of Two Mountains. The width of this county is about twelve miles, and it contains about three thousand two hundred square miles. It comprehends the seignior of Isle Jesus, Terrebone, Des Plaines, Blainville, and a part of Mille Isles, and the township of Abercrombie. The Isle Jesus is twenty-one miles long and about six miles wide. This island is level, the soil rich and well cultivated. The southern parts of the seigniories of Terrebone and Mille Isles have also a good

soil, and are well settled and cultivated. The village of Terrebonne is the principal place, and is situated in the south-east corner of the seigniory of the same name. Population of the county in 1831, 16,623.

LACHENAYE COUNTY.

The county of Lachenaye is bounded on the north-west by the north line of the province, north-east by Assomption County, south-east by the rivers St Jean, and Assomption, and south-west by Terrebonne. This county is eleven miles wide, and contains about three hundred square miles. It embraces the parishes of Lachenaye, St. Henry, and St. Roch, and the township of Kilkenny, and Wexford. It is well watered by the Achigou Mascouche and numerous smaller streams. In the southern part of the county the soil is good and well settled; the northern part is poor. Population of the county in 1831, 9,461.

QUESTIONS.

How is Terrebonne County bounded? How wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it comprehend? How long and wide is the Isle Jesus? What is said of it? What is said of the southern part of the other seigniories? What village, and how situated? What the population?

How is Lachenaye County bounded? How wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it embrace? How watered? What is said of the southern part? What of the northern? What the population? Which way is it from Montreal? From Stanstead?

LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH.

L'ASSOMPTION COUNTY.

Assomption County is bounded north-west by the north line of the province, north-east by Berthier county, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by Lachenaye county. This county is narrow, being from six to ten miles in width. It contains, in the part surveyed, about two hundred square miles. It embraces the seigniory of St. Sulpice, and the townships of Rawdon and Chertsey. This county is re-

markably well watered by the river Assomption and its large and numerous branches. St. Sulpice is well settled, is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. The village of Assomption is situated in a beautiful bend of the river Assomption. It is the principal place, and a place of considerable business. Population in 1831, 12,767.

BERTHIER COUNTY.

Berthier County is bounded on the north-west by the province line, north-east by the county of St. Maurice, south-east by Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence, and south-west by Assomption County. The breadth of this county is about twenty-five miles, and it contains about eight thousand square miles. It embraces the seigniories of Berthier, Du Sable, Lanoray, Dautray, Daillebout, De Ramsay, and part of Masquinonge and Lanaudiere, fief Chicot, the townships of Kildare and Brandon, and the Island of St. Ignace and du Pads. This county contains several small lakes, and is well watered by streams, of which the Assomption and Bayonne are the largest. The soil, in the southern part, is generally of a good quality and is well cultivated. In the seigniory of Berthier, near the Bayonne, is a salt spring, from which salt of a good quality may be manufactured. This county has several small villages, the principal of which is Berthier. Population in 1831, 20,225.

QUESTIONS.

How is Assomption County bounded? How wide is it? How many square miles? What does it embrace? Is it well watered? By what? What is said of St. Sulpice? What of the village of Assomption? What the population?

How is Berthier County bounded? What the breadth of the county? How many square miles in it? What does it embrace? How is it watered? What the soil? What spring is mentioned? Are there any villages? Which is the principal? What the population?

LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH.

ST. MAURICE COUNTY.

St Maurice County is bounded on the North-west by the north line of the province, north-east by Champlain county, south-east by the river St. Lawrence and lake St. Peter, and south-west by Berthier County. The width of this county is about twenty-seven miles, and it contains about ten thousand square miles. It embraces the seigniories of St. Marguerite, St. Maurice, Point du Lac, Gatineau, Grosbois, River du Loup, Grand Pre, Masquinonge, Carufel, part of Lanaudiere, fief St. Jean, and the township of Hunterstown and part of Coxton. It is well watered by the rivers Masquinonge, du Loupe, Machike, and St. Maurice. The soil next the rivers is generally of a good quality. In the fief St. Etienne, near the river St. Maurice, iron ore is found in great abundance, and extensive forges and furnaces are in operation for the manufacture of bar and cast iron. The principal place in this county and the third town in size in the province, is Three Rivers, situated at the mouth of the St. Maurice. Population of the county in 1831, 16,909.

CHAMPLAIN COUNTY.

The county of Champlain is bounded on the north-west by the north line of the province, north-east by Portneuf County, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by St. Maurice county. This county is twenty-five miles wide, and contains seven hundred and ninety square miles. It comprises the seignories of St. Anne, St Marie, Batiscou, Champlain and Cap de la Magdeleine. This county is watered by the rivers St. Maurice, Champlain, Batiscou and St. Anne. The settlements are mostly confined to the banks of the St. Lawrence and other rivers. Population of the county in 1831, 6,991.

QUESTIONS.

How is St. Maurice County bounded? What its width? How many square miles in it? What does it embrace? How is it watered? What is the soil? What is said of iron ore and its manufacture? What is the principal place? How situated? What is the population of the county?

How is Champlain County bounded? How wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it comprise? How is it watered? What is said of the settlements? What is the population?

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH.

PORTNEUF COUNTY.

Portneuf County is bounded on the north-west by the north line of the province, north-east by the county of Quebec, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by Champlain County. The width of this county is about thirty-five miles and the area about eight thousand six hundred square miles. It embraces the seigniories of Gaudarville, Fossambault, Desmaures or St. Augustine, Guillaume Bonhomme, Neuville or Point aux Trembles, Bourg-Louis, Belair, Dauteuil, Jaques Cartier, Perthuis, Deschambault, Lachevrotiere, La Tessiere, Francheville and Grondines, and the Barony of Portneuf. This county is well watered. The principal streams are the St. Anne, Jaques Cartier and Portneuf rivers. The surface of the county is broken and the northern part mountainous. The settlements extend but a few miles back from the St. Lawrence. The soil is of a middling quality in the southern part, and in some places well cultivated and productive. Population in 1831, 12,350.

QUEBEC COUNTY.

The county of Quebec is bounded on the north-west by the province line, north-east by the county of Montmorenci, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by Portneuf County. The width of

the county on the St. Lawrence is about twelve miles, but is wider towards the north. It contains about fourteen thousand square miles. It embraces the seigniories of Beauport, Notre Dame des Agnes, Dorsainville, Lepinay, Sillery, and St. Gabriel, fiefs St. Ignace and Hubert, the townships of Tewkesbury, and Stoneham, the parish and city of Quebec, &c. The southern part of this county is watered by the St. Charles and the northern by the Jaques Cartier, St. Anne, &c. The surface of this county is generally uneven, and the northern parts mountainous. The soil near the St. Lawrence is of a good quality. The city of Quebec is situated on a point of land between the St. Lawrence and the mouth of the St. Charles. Population of the county in 1831, 36,173.

QUESTIONS.

How is Portneuf County bounded. How wide is it. How many square miles in it. What is meant by area. What does this county embrace. Is it well watered. What the principal streams. What is said of the surface—of the settlements—of the soil? What the population of the county?

How is the county of Quebec bounded? How wide is it? How many square miles does it contain. What does it embrace. How is it watered. What is said of the surface—of the soil. What city. How situated. What the population of the county.

LESSON TWENTY-SEVENTH.

MONTMORENCI COUNTY.

The county of Montmorenci is bounded on the north-west by the line of the province, north-east by the county of Saguenay, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by the county of Quebec. The width of this county is about thirty-five miles, and it contains about seven thousand square miles. It comprehends the parishes of St. Fereol, St. Joachim, St. Anne, Chateau Richer, and l'Ange Gardien. The river and falls of Montmorenci are situ-

ated in the south-western part of the county, and the eastern part is watered by the St. Anne. The settlements in this county are confined to the bank of the St. Lawrence. The surface of the county is uneven, and rises in some places into mountains. Population in 1831, 3,743.

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

The county of Saguenay is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the province, and is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the boundary of the province, south-east by the St. Lawrence, and south-west by the county of Montmorenci. These boundaries embrace a territory of about seventy-three thousand square miles, only about two thousand of which are surveyed or occupied. These are embraced in the seigniories of Beaupre, Gouffre; Eboulemens, Murray Bay and Mount Murray, and the township of Settrington. The settled part of the county is watered by the Mal Bay, Gouffre and many smaller streams. The principal river in the county, and the second in size in the province, is the Saguenay. Much of this extensive territory is barren and inhospitable. The settlements are confined to the bank of the St. Lawrence in the south-western part. Population of the county in 1831, 8,385.

QUESTIONS.

How is Montmorenci County bounded. What is the width of this county. How many square miles it. What does it comprehend. How is it watered. What falls. What is said of the settlements. What of the surface. What the population.

How is the county of Saguenay situated. How is it bounded. How many square miles do these boundaries embrace. How much of this is surveyed. What does it embrace. How is the settled part watered. What is the principal river in the county. What is said of this territory. To what part are the settlements confined. What the population of the county. In what direction is it from Quebec.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Orleans County is situated in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec. It comprises the island of Orleans, which is a seigniory of the same name, and the islands of Madame and Reaux. The island of Orleans is about twenty miles long and five wide, and contains about seventy square miles. As might be expected from the smallness of the island, the streams are all small. The surface of this beautiful island rises gradually towards the centre. The soil is very rich and productive. A good road passes entirely round the island near the shore. The island is divided into five parishes, viz. St. Pierre, St. Jean, St. Famille, St. Laurent and St. Francois. Population in 1831, 4,349.

L'ISLET COUNTY.

L'Islet County is bounded on the north-west by the river St. Lawrence, north-east by the county of Kamouraska, south-east by the state of Maine, and south-west by the county of Bellechase. The extent of this county, along the river St. Lawrence, is about thirty-eight miles. Its area is not known, because the line between it and the state of Maine is not settled. It embraces the seigniories of St. Roch, Reaume, St. Jean, Port Joli, Islet, Lessard, Bonsecours, Vincelot, Cap Saint Ignace, Gagniere, St. Thomas and Lepinay, and the township of Ashford. The northern part is watered by the river du Sud, St. Nicholas and many smaller streams, which fall into the St. Lawrence. The settlements are confined to the bank of the St. Lawrence, and the soil here is of a good quality. The most important place is the village of St. Thomas, which is delightfully situated at

the mouth of the river du Sud. Population of the county in 1831, 13,518.

QUESTIONS.

How is Orleans County situated? What does it comprise? How long and wide is the Island? How many square miles in it? What is said of the streams—of the surface—of the soil? What road is mentioned? Into what parishes is it divided? What is the population?

How is L'Islet County bounded? What is its extent along the St. Lawrence? How many square miles in it? What does it embrace? How is it watered? What is said of the settlements and soil? What is the most important place? How situated? What the population of the county?

LESSON TWENTY-NINTH.

KAMOURASKA COUNTY.

Kamouraska County is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence, north-east by Rimouski County, south-east by the state of Maine, and south-west by L'Islet County. The extent of this county along the St. Lawrence, is about thirty miles. It embraces the seigniories of Terrebois, Granville, Lachenaye, l'Islet du Portage, Kamouraska, St Denis, Riviere Ouelle and St. Anne, and the townships of Bungay, Woodbridge and Ixworth. The principal streams are the river Ouelle and Kamouraska. The soil along the St. Lawrence is of an excellent quality and in a good state of cultivation. Population in 1831, 14,557.

RIMOUSKI COUNTY.

Rimouski County is bounded on the north-west by the St. Lawrence, north-east by Gaspé, south-east by Bonaventure and the province of New-Brunswick, and south-west by the county of Kamouraska. This county extends more than one hundred miles along the St. Lawrence, but is very little settled. The principal seigniories are Riviere du Loup, Isle Verte,

d'Artigne, Trois Pistoles, Rioux, Bic, Rimouski, Barnabe, Hepage, Tivierge, Mitis, and Matane. This extensive county is watered by a great number of rivers and lakes. The principal rivers are du Loupe, Verte, Madawaska, Rimouski and Matapédia. The most important lakes are Temiscouata and Matapédia. The settlements are confined to the seigniories along the St. Lawrence. Population in 1831, 10,661.

QUESTIONS.

How is Kamouraska County bounded? What is its length along the St. Lawrence? What does it embrace? What the principal streams? What the soil? What the population?

How is Rimouski County bounded? What is the extent of this county? Is it much settled? What are the principal seigniories? Is it well watered? What are the principal rivers? What lakes? To what are the settlements confined? What is the population?

LESSON THIRTIETH.

GASPE COUNTY.

The county of Gaspé is bounded on the north by the river St. Lawrence, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by Bonaventure and bay Chaleurs, and south-west by the county of Rimouski. From east to west it is about one hundred miles long, and its extreme width about forty miles, and the county contains three thousand two hundred square miles. This county contains many small settlements along the shore and about the bay of Gaspé, but the interior is unsettled and but little known. It is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large. Population in 1831, 5,03.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

The county of Bonaventure is bounded on the north-west by Rimouski and Gaspé counties, north-east by Gaspé, south-east by Chaleurs bay and N. Brunswick,

from which it is separated by the river Ristigouche, and south-west by Rimouski County. The extreme length of this county from north-east to south-west is upwards of one hundred miles, and its width about forty miles, and it contains four thousand one hundred square miles. It embraces the seigniory of Shoolbred, Indian Village of Missions, and the townships of Carlton, Maria, Richmond, Hamilton, Cox, Hope and Port Daniel. This county is watered by numerous streams, the largest of which are the Ristigouche and the Matapedia. The settlements are all confined to the north shore of the bay Chaleurs and Ristigouche. Population in 1831, 8,309.

QUESTIONS.

How is the county of Gaspé bounded? How long and wide is it? How many square miles in it? What is said of the settlements? What of the interior? How is it watered? What is the population?

How is the county of Bonaventure bounded? How long and wide is it? How many square miles in it? What does it embrace? By what is it watered? Where are the settlements? What the population in 1831?

LESSON THIRTY-FIRST.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND MOUNTAINS.

Although much of the surface of Lower Canada is uneven and hilly, it no where rises into lofty mountains. Along the St. Lawrence and Richelieu, the land is low, and there are large tracts, which are nearly a dead level. Back from the streams, it is diversified with hills and vallies, and level tracts. A range of high lands commences near the head of Connecticut river and taking a north-easterly course, terminates at cape Rosier, the eastern extremity of the county of Gaspé, and divides the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean. On the north side of the St. Lawrence, a chain of mountains commences at the river St. Johns and, taking a south-westerly direction, terminates upon the

Ottawa, about 125 miles above Montreal. Below Quebec this range lies close to the river, but above recedes a little from it, leaving a tract of low and fertile country, which is thickly settled and well cultivated. North-west of this range the country is an unbroken wilderness. A high range of mountains commences in Sutton, Missisco county, and terminates in Orford, in Sherbrooke county. The highest summit in the Province, is Orford mountain, in the southern part of Orford, in Sherbrooke county; it is 2,300 feet above the level of Missisco river. The Owl's Head, in Potton, in the west part of Stanstead county, is about 1,800 feet above the level of lake Memphremagog. The other most important summits, are Pinnacle mountain, in the eastern part of the Seigniorie of St Armand; Shefford mountain, in the township of Shefford; Rouville mountain north-east of Chambly; Yamaska mountain and Rougemont in the seigniorie of St Hyacinthe; and Montreal mountain, on the island of Montreal. The summit of the last mentioned is 676 feet above the level of the river.

QUESTIONS.

What is said of the surface of Lower Canada? What of the land along the St Lawrence and Richelieu? How is it back from the streams? What range of high lands is mentioned? What chain north west of the St Lawrence? Does it lie near the river? What is the land between it and the river? What is the country on the other side of it? What is the highest summit in the province? How high is it? How high is the Owl's Head? Are there any other ranges? What are the other most important summits? How high is Montreal mountain?

LESSON THIRTY-SECOND.

LAKES.

The lakes are extremely numerous, but none of them very large. The most important are Temiscouata, Megantic, St Francis, Masuippi, Memphremagog, Champlain, St Francis of the St Lawrence, St Louis, Two Mountains, St Peter and St John.

Lake Temiscouata is 22 miles long and one mile wide. It is situated in the county of Rimouski, and discharges its waters through the river Madawaska into the St Johns. The mail route from Halifax to Québec is along this lake and river.

Lake Megantic is situated at the head of the river Chaudiere. It is nine miles long and on an average two miles wide. The scenery around this lake is said to be picturesque and beautiful.

Lake St Francis is situated at the head of the river St Francis. This lake is of irregular form and about the size of Lake Megantic.

Lake Masouipi, or Tomifobi, is situated in the township of Hatley. It is eight miles long and one mile wide, and is said to be very deep.

Lake Memphremagog is 30 miles long and two miles wide. About two thirds of it lies in Stanstead county; the remainder in the state of Vermont.

Lake Champlain is about 120 miles long and from one to fourteen miles wide. Only a very small part of this lake lies in Canada. The remainder lies in the United States, between Vermont and New-York. It is navigated by seven or eight steam boats, and a large number of sloops.

Lake St Francis of the St Lawrence, is a widening of that river for some distance below St Regis. It is 25 miles long and five and a half wide. The shores are low and in some places marshy.

Lake St Louis is a part of the St Lawrence situated south of the western extremity of the island of Montreal. It is twelve miles long and six miles wide, and contains the island of Perrot.

Lake of Two Mountains is a widening of the Ottawa at its confluence with the St Lawrence above the island of Montreal. It is 24 miles long and from one to six miles wide. The lower part of this lake contains the island of Bizare.

Lake St Peter is a widening of the St Lawrence some distance below Montréal. It is 25 miles long and nine broad. The upper part of the lake contains a great number of islands. The banks of this lake are low, with shoals stretching from them to a considerable distance, leaving only a narrow passage for ships, with a depth of from 10 to 18 feet.

Lake St John is the largest in the province. It is situated in latitude 48 deg. 20 min. north. It receives many large rivers from the north and north-west, and discharges its waters by the Saguenay into the St Lawrence.

QUESTIONS.

Are lakes numerous in Lower Canada? Which are the most important? What can you say of Lake Temiscouata? Lake Mégantic? Lake St Francis? Lake Mississippi? Lake Memphremagog? Champlain? St Francis of the St Lawrence? St Louis? Two Mountains? St Peter? St John?

LESSON THIRTY-THIRD.

RIVERS.

The St Lawrence is the principal river, and receives the waters of nearly all the other streams. A description of it has been given in the fourth lesson. If this river be supposed to terminate and the gulf to commence at the Mingan settlement on the Labrador coast, its length, after entering the province at St Regis, will be 660 miles, and the width of its mouth, between that settlement and cape Rosier, 105 miles. It is navigated, as far up as Montréal, by ships and steam boats. The principal streams which fall into the St Lawrence from the south are the Chaudière, Becancour, Nicolet, St Francis, Yamaska, Richelieu and Chateauguay.

The river Chaudière originates in lake Mégantic. It runs north 41 miles, then north-west 61 miles, making 102 miles, and falls into the St Lawrence a few miles above Québec. It varies in width from 400 to

600 yards. This stream is generally rapid, with high rocky banks, and only very short portions of it navigable. About four miles before it enters the St Lawrence it is contracted to the width of 130 yards and rushes down a precipice from a height of about 130 feet. The Kenebeck road from Quebec to the state of Maine, passes, for a considerable distance, along the bank of this river.

The river Becancour, rises in Megantic county, and after running about 70 miles in a direction a little north of west, falls into the St Lawrence a little below Three Rivers. It abounds in falls and rapids, and is not navigable.

The river Nicolet originates in lake Nicolet in the township of Weedon, and, running north-westerly about 60 miles, falls into the lower part of lake St Peter. Just above the village of Nicolet it receives the south-western branch, which rises in the back part of Shipton. In these streams are some rapids, yet they may be navigated through nearly their whole length, by boats and canoes.

The river St Francis originates in the lake of the same name. It first flows in a south-westerly direction about thirty miles; thence north-westerly 80 miles, and falls into lake St Peter. Its principal tributaries are Salmon river, Masuippi and Magog river. The Masuippi flows from Masuippi lake into the St Francis at Lenoxville, and receives the waters of the Coaticook, Moores stream and Salmon river from Compton and Clifton. Magog river is nineteen miles in length, between Memphremagog lake and the St Francis at Sherbrooke. There are many rapids in the St Francis, and its navigation is laborious and difficult.

The river Yamaska rises in the southern part of Shefford county. It is ninety miles long; its general course is north, and it falls into the upper part of

lake St. Peter. It is about 460 yards wide, and is navigated by batteaux and rafts.

The river Richelieu, or Sorel, conveys the waters of lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence. This river diminishes in width from lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and is about 250 yards wide at its mouth. It is navigable up to the Chambly bason. From St. Johns to Chambly the river is rapid. From St. Johns to lake Champlain it is navigable for ships and steamboats.

The river Chateauguay rises in the state of New-York and, running north-easterly through the county of Beauharnois, falls into lake St. Louis. It is about 70 miles long, and the lower part of it is navigable for batteaux and rafts.

QUESTIONS.

Which is the principal river in Lower Canada? What does it receive? What is its length? How wide at the mouth? Which are the principal streams that fall into the St. Lawrence on the south side? Where does the Chaudiere originate? What account can you give of it? How would you describe the Beconcour river? The Nicolet? The St. Francis? What are the tributaries of the St. Francis? How would you describe the Yamaska? The Richelieu? The Chateauguay?

LESSON THIRTY-FOURTH.

RIVERS.—(*Continued.*)

The chief rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence on the northerly side are, the Ottawa, the Assomption, the St. Maurice, the Batiscou, the St. Anne, Jaques Cartier, Saguenay and St. Johns.

The Ottawa, or Grand river, originates in lake Temiscaming, situated to the northward of lake Huron, and pursuing a general south-easterly course, falls into the St. Lawrence at the upper end of the island of Montreal. Through almost its whole length, it forms

Montreal. Through almost its whole length, it forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. It has several rapids, but frequently widens into lakes.

The river L'Assomption rises near the northern boundary of the province, and, running a southerly course, falls into the St. Jean at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It receives several large streams, but is too rapid to be navigable.

The river St. Maurice rises in the mountains near the northern boundary of the province, passes through lake St. Thomas, and, pursuing a southerly course, falls into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers. It is a rapid stream, and its navigation is frequently interrupted by falls. Two islands, situated at its mouth, divide the stream into three parts, and from this circumstance, the town of Three Rivers derives its name.

The rivers Batiscou, St. Anne and Jaques Cartier, all rise in the mountainous regions northward of Quebec, and run a south-western course into the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Three Rivers. They are all large streams, but are not navigable on account of rapids and falls. The Batiscou is 350, and the St. Anne 400 yards wide. The Jaques Cartier extends backward in the rear of Quebec, at the distance of only sixteen miles from that city, and on account of the rapidity of the stream and its steep banks, it has been termed one of the out-works for the defence of the city.

The river Saguenay is the largest river which falls into the St. Lawrence. It originates in lake St. John. It issues from the lake in two streams, one called the Great Discharge, and the other the Sand river. After running 60 miles, at a mean distance from each other of twelve miles, they unite and form the irresistible Saguenay. From the junction, it pursues an easterly course for about 100 miles to the St. Law-

rence. The banks of this river are rocky and very high, varying from 170 to 340 yards above the stream. Its current is broad, deep, and vehement. Its general breadth is from two and a half to three miles; but at its mouth it is contracted to about one mile. At its mouth, it has been sounded with 500 fathoms of line, without reaching bottom. Sixty miles from its mouth it is from 50 to 60 fathoms. The tide runs up this river about 70 miles.

The river St. Johns enters the St. Lawrence from the north nearly against the upper end of the island of Anticosti. It forms the eastern boundary between Lower Canada and Labrador.

QUESTIONS.

What are the chief rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence on the north side? Describe the Ottawa. Describe the Assomption—the St. Maurice. From what does Three Rivers take its name? Describe the Batisseau, the St. Anne and the Jaques Cartier. What is said of the Saguenay? What its length—course?—height of its banks?—current?—width?—depth? How far does the tide run up it? What is said of the St. Johns?

LESSON THIRTY-FIFTH.

FALLS AND RAPIDS.

The numerous rivers in Lower Canada are generally rapid streams, and, in many of them, there are falls, or cataracts worthy of notice. Very few of these have ever been particularly described. The most celebrated and the best known, are those of the river Montmorenci, a few miles below Quebec. The stream is not large, being about 20 yards wide, and it flows over an irregular, rocky bottom. At the fall it is precipitated from the brink of a perpendicular rock 240 feet in height, and falls, in an extended sheet of water, of a whiteness and fleecy appearance, nearly resembling snow, into a chasm among the rocks below. An immense spray, or mist, rises from the bottom, in which, when the sun shines, a rainbow may usually

be seen. From the foot of these falls, it is about 50 rods to the junction of the Montmorenci with the St. Lawrence.

The Chaudiere falls, in the river Chaudiere, four miles above its mouth, are about 130 feet in height, and the river, at that place, is 130 yards wide. Huge masses of rock, rising above the surface of the water, just at the head of the fall, divide the stream into three parts, which, however, unite before they reach the bottom. Immense quantities of snow-white foam are produced by the violent agitation of the waters, and the rising spray usually reflect, in the sunshine, all the colors of the rainbow. The continual action of the water has here worn deep holes in the solid rock.

The only rapids in the river St. Lawrence, below Montreal, worthy of notice, are those of Richelieu. They are about half way between Quebec and Three Rivers. They can be passed in safety by vessels, only by taking advantage of the tide. The river here is about two miles wide, the water deep, and the shores rocky. The rapids extend about nine miles. The rapids of Sault St. Louis are at the lower end of lake St. Louis, just above the city of Montreal. They are about four miles in length, and towards the lower part the current moves at the rate of 18 miles an hour. There are many other rapids between Montreal and lake Ontario, which interrupt the navigation of the river. The navigation of the river Richelieu is also interrupted by the Chambly rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.

QUESTIONS.

What is said of the rivers generally? Which are the most celebrated falls? Where are they? How wide is the stream? What is the height of the falls? What the appearance? How far are they from the St. Lawrence? Give a description of the Chaudiere falls? What are the effects of the action of the water? Where are the

rapids of Richelieu ? Are they easily passed by ships ? How wide is the river ? How far do the rapids extend ? Describe the St Louis rapids. What other rapids are mentioned ?

LESSON THIRTY-SIXTH.

ISLANDS AND BAYS.

The principal islands belonging to Lower Canada are the Magdalen Isles, Isle aux Coudres, Orleans, Montreal, Isle Jesus, Bizare, Perrot, and Isle aux Noix.

The Magdalen Isles, seven in number, are situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, to the northward of the islands of St. Johns and cape Breton. They belong to the county of Gaspé, and contained in 1831, a population of 1057, who were chiefly employed in the fisheries.

Isle aux Coudres is situated in the river St. Lawrence, below Quebec, nearly opposite to St. Paul's bay. It is six miles long and three wide. It is a fertile, well cultivated island, belonging to Saguenay county. Population in 1831, 516.

The island of Orleans is situated a little below Quebec, and has been described in the 27th lesson.

The island of Montreal is described in the 21st lesson.

The Isle Jesus is 21 miles long, and its greatest width is six miles. It is separated from Montreal by the river des Prairies, and from the main land by the St. Jean. It is a seigniory of the same name and belongs to the county of Terrebonne. Population in 1831, 7,953.

The Isle Bizare lies to the south-west of the Isle Jesus, and is four miles long and two miles wide. Population in 1831, 799.

The Isle Perrot lies to the south-west of the island of Montreal, and is seven miles long and three miles

wide. It is a seigniory of the same name, and contained in 1831, 781 inhabitants.

Isle aux Noix is situated in the Richelieu, ten and a half miles from the boundary line of Vermont. It contains only 85 acres, and is important only as a military post. It is strongly fortified and completely commands the water communication from lake Champlain.

The island of Anticosti is situated in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. It is 125 miles long, and in the widest part, 30 miles wide. It is barren and uninhabited. Persons have been maintained here at the expense of government, with provisions and supplies for those who are so unfortunate as to be shipwrecked on its coasts.

The principal bays in Lower Canada are Missisco bay, bay of Chaleurs, and Gaspe. Missisco bay is an arm of lake Champlain, extending from Vermont into the province, between the counties of Missisco and Rouville. The bay of Chaleurs is a large bay extending westward from the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the province of New-Brunswick and the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe. It was discovered and named by Jacques Cartier, in the year 1534. Gaspe bay is situated in the county of Gaspe, between cape Gaspe on the north, and point Peter on the south. There are many other small bays along the gulf, the rivers and the lakes.

QUESTIONS.

What are the principal islands belonging to Lower Canada? Describe the Magdalen Isles. The isle aux Coudres—the isle of Orleans—the island of Montreal—the Isle Jesus—the Isle Bizarre—the Perrot—Isle aux Noix—Anticosti. Which is the largest of these islands? Which the most important and most populous?

Which are the principal bays? Where is Missisco bay?—the bay of Chaleurs?—the bay of Gaspe?—When and by whom was the bay of Chaleurs discovered?

LESSON THIRTY-SEVENTH.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

There is a great difference in the soil of Lower Canada, being in some places remarkably good and in others poor. Along the great rivers the soil is generally rich and productive, and in most of that tract of country denominated the Eastern Townships, it is of a superior quality. There are, however, some considerable tracts in the province, which are so rough and barren as not to admit of cultivation; particularly in the northern and eastern parts. Swamps are common in different sections, but they are not generally extensive. The hill lands, when cleared, afford excellent pasturage, and the low lands and many of the swamps may be turned into fine meadows. The lands, which admit of being ploughed, are generally a rich loam, are easily cultivated and produce plentiful crops. The different kinds of grass grow well in all parts. The most certain and profitable crops are wheat, oats, peas, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes. Indian corn in some seasons does well, but on account of the shortness of the summer and early frosts, it is considered an uncertain crop. Flax and hemp grow well, and most of the various garden vegetables. Apples, plums and cherries are produced in tolerable perfection in many parts. Currants are cultivated in almost every garden, and gooseberries thrive well when cultivated. There is also a variety of wild fruits and berries.

QUESTIONS.

What is said of the soil? In what parts is it rich? In what parts barren? Are there swamps? What are the hills fit for? What the low lands? What is said of the lands suitable for the plough? Where will grass grow? What are the most certain crops? Does Indian corn thrive well? What other productions are mentioned? Are there any apples, plums, and cherries? What are cultivated in almost every garden? Are there any wild fruits and berries? What ones can you mention?

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHTH.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Lower Canada is generally cold, but varies considerably in different parts. Winter usually sets in in November and continues till April. During this time the ground is covered with snow and the cold is frequently severe. The depth to which the snow falls, varies, in different parts and in different years, from one to five or six feet, the greatest depth falling in the north-eastern parts of the province. In the Eastern Townships it usually falls about two feet deep. From the beginning of December until the middle of April, the water communication is wholly suspended by the frost. During this period the river St. Lawrence is frozen over through its whole length above Quebec, except at the rapids; and below that city, the navigation is prevented by the floating masses of ice, which are broken from its banks by the rising and falling of the tide. During the winter the sky is generally clear, and the air dry and healthful. In summer the weather is more changeable, and the changes are frequently very sudden. The greatest heat of summer in the shade, is usually between 94 and 102 degrees of the common, or Fahrenheit's thermometer, but this extreme heat continues only a few hours at a time. The greatest cold of winter varies from 22 to 36 degrees below zero. The spring usually opens several weeks earlier at Montreal than at Quebec. Farming operations may usually be commenced early in April. Wheat may be sown any time before the middle of May. Oats, peas and potatoes will do if got in before the middle of June. Indian corn is usually planted about the last of May. All parts of the country enjoy a pure and healthful air. No fatal epidemic disease had prevailed here for many

years, before 1832. In the summer of this year the Asiatic Cholera was very fatal at Quebec and Montreal, and at several other places, along the St. Lawrence, and in some of the French settlements back from the river; and again in 1834 it was equally fatal.

QUESTIONS.

What is the climate of Lower Canada? When does winter begin and end? What is the state of things during this time? What is said of the depth of snow? How long is navigation interrupted by frost? What is the state of the sky and air in winter? How is it in summer? What is the greatest heat of summer?—the greatest cold of winter? How much earlier is the spring at Montreal than at Quebec? How early may farming operations be commenced? How late may wheat be sown? Oats and peas? When is Indian corn usually planted?—potatoes? Is it a healthful country? In what years was the Asiatic Cholera very fatal?

LESSON THIRTY-NINTH.

POPULATION.

The population of Lower Canada is very small in proportion to the extent of territory. The settlements are principally confined to the banks of the large rivers, and the greatest part of the country back is still covered with forests. The whole population of the province, according to the census of 1831, was 511,917. Of these 78,729 were under five years of age, and 92,704 between the ages of five and fourteen years. Of those under fourteen 87,774 were males, and 83,659 females. The number of inhabited houses was 82,437, and the number of houses building was 1,458. The number of proprietors of real property was 57,891. The number of deaf and dumb persons was 408, blind 334, and insane 924. The following table exhibits the number of houses, the population, the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane, by counties, in 1831.

CENSUS OF 1881.

COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane	COUNTIES.	Houses	Pop.	Deaf.	Blind.	Insane
Acadie,	1946	11419	15	9	20	Montreal,	6204	43773	29	30	23
Assomption,	1993	12767	6	1	17	Nicolet,	1884	12504	2	2	22
Beauce,	2156	11900	7	11	18	Orleans,	600	4349	4	11	1
Beauharnois	3161	16357	10	7	19	Ottawa,	775	4786		1	1
Bullecrosse,	2045	13529	20	10	47	Portneuf,	1916	12350	3	12	58
Berthier,	3845	20225	10	16	26	Quebec,	4911	36173	34	28	53
Bonaventure	939	8309				Richelieu,	2866	16149	14	16	48
Chambly,	2456	16483	16	17	27	Rimouski,	1424	10061			
Champlain,	1084	6991	11	6	39	Rouville,	2918	18115	29	18	73
Dorchester,	1943	11946	5	11	21	Saguenay,	1573	8385	6	5	26
Drummond,	591	3566	2	1	3	St. Hyacinth	2542	15366	8	9	20
Gaspe,	865	5003	7			St. Maurice,	2955	16909	9	25	35
Islet,	1952	13518	24	12	76	Shefford,	854	5087	2		6
Kamouraska	2040	14557	4	5	26	Sherbrooke,	999	7104	4		1
Lachenaye,	1712	9461	20	9	23	Stanstead,	1726	10306	5	2	11
Laprairie,	2968	18497	11	10	28	Terrebonne,	3049	16623	27	7	62
Missisquoi,	1461	9151	3	22	2	Mountains	3859	20905	16	23	22
Lotbiniere,	1412	8801	5	3	1	Vaudreuil,	2149	13111	15	5	17
Megantic,	374	2283	3			Vercheres,	1588	12319	16	12	23
M'tmorenci,	536	3743	1	6		Yamaska,	1766	9496	5		8

QUESTIONS.

Is Lower Canada thickly settled? Where are the principal settlements? What is the state of the country back? What is the whole population? What number under five years of age? What number between five and fourteen years? How many houses in the province? How many proprietors of real estate? What number of deaf and dumb? Of blind? Of insane? How many houses in the county you live in? How many people? How many deaf? Blind? Insane?

LESSON FORTIETH.

RELIGION.

The Roman Catholic is much the most numerous religious denomination. They embrace about four fifths of the whole population of the province. The Church of England is the next most numerous order. It embraces about one fifteenth of the whole population. The other sects are the Church of Scotland, Methodists, American Presbyterians and Con-

gregationalists, Baptists, Jews, &c. According to the returns of the census of 1831, the number of persons, in connexion with the several denominations was as follows :

Roman Catholics, ...	403,472
Church of England, ...	34,620
Church of Scotland, ...	15,069
Methodists, ...	7,019
Presbyterians and Congregationalists,	7,811
Baptists, ...	2,461
Jews, ...	107
All other denominations, ...	5,577

The Roman Catholics have about 200 churches, 150 cures, 160 presbyteries, and 20 convents, six of which are extensive nunneries. Most of the Roman Catholic churches are built of stone, averaging from 100 to 140 feet in length, and from 50 to 60 feet in breadth. The roofs are generally covered with tin, and are surmounted by spires, many of the churches having two, and some of them three. The presbyteries are chiefly of stone, and are generally large and commodious. The new Cathedral in Montreal is the largest church in North America. Its length within the walls is 255 feet and its breadth 134 feet. This building is sufficiently large to accommodate a congregation of 10,000 persons. The Roman Catholic church has one Bishop, the Bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of Bishop of Salda, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries. The Church of England has one Bishop, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, one Arch Deacon, and about 40 ministers.

QUESTIONS.

Which is the most numerous religious denomination? What part are they of the whole population? Which is the next most numerous order? What part are they of the whole population? What are the other sects? What was the number of Roman Catho-

lics in 1831? What of the Church of England? Church of Scotland? Methodists? Presbyterians and Congregationalists? Baptists? Jews? All other denominations? How many churches have the Roman Catholics? How many cures? Presbyteries? Convents. How many of them are extensive nunneries? Of what are the churches generally built? How large? What is said of the presbyteries? Describe the new Cathedral at Montreal. How many people will it hold? What is said of the ministry of the Roman Catholic church? What of the Church of England?

LESSON FORTY-FIRST.

EDUCATION.

Schools have long been established at Quebec and Montreal, and several other places, for the education of the sons and daughters of the wealthy and higher classes of society, but it is only a few years since the general establishment of schools, for the education of the poor as well as the rich, received much encouragement from government. For several years past, however, the subject of general education has engaged much of the attention of the Provincial Parliament. In all the townships which are sufficiently settled, primary, or elementary, schools are established in each neighborhood by government, and sufficient money is granted, (usually about 20 pounds,) from the revenue of the province, to support the school nearly the whole year, without any other tax upon the people, than boarding the teacher and providing fuel for the school room. Schools are also established in most of the parishes of the seigniories, and are encouraged in like manner. According to the returns of 1831, the whole number of elementary schools in the province was 1,099. Besides these there is a considerable number of academies, convents and colleges, in which the higher branches are taught, and most of which are in part supported by annual grants made by the Provincial Parliament. The academies have usually received from 100 to 200

pounds each, annually. The whole number of these institutions in 1831 was 93. Of these nine are colleges, about 20 convents, and the remainder academies. There are three colleges at Montreal, one at Chambly, one at St. Hyacinth, one at Nicolet, two at Quebec, and one at St. Anne in the county of Kamouraska. Of the convents six are extensive nunneries situated in the large towns. The others are established in different parts of the province for the education of females, and are generally under the government and instruction of two or three nuns. All the above colleges and convents, with the exception of M'Gill college at Montreal, which has not yet gone fully into operation, are under the direction of the Roman Catholics, and the instruction is generally given in the French language. The academies are mostly in the townships, and under the direction of the protestants. In the townships reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography are taught in the elementary schools, and all the children have an opportunity to obtain a competent knowledge of the useful branches of education.

QUESTIONS.

Have schools been long established? What has engaged much of the attention of parliament for some years past? Where are elementary schools established? What do they receive from government? Are schools generally established in the parishes of the seigniories? How many schools were there in 1831? Are there any other literary institutions? How are they supported? What do the academies receive? What is the whole number of these institutions? How many colleges? Convents? Where are the colleges situated? How many of the convents are nunneries? What is the object of the others? Under what religious sect are these institutions? In what language is instruction generally given? Where are most of the academies, and under whose direction are they? What branches are usually taught in the elementary schools?

LESSON FORTY-SECOND.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Lower Canada is colonial, and is subject to the government of Great Britain. The present constitution is founded generally upon the principles of the British constitution, and was established in 1791. The civil government is administered by a governor, an executive council, a legislative council, and a house of assembly or representatives of the people. The governor acts under a commission from the king of Great Britain. The executive and legislative councillors are appointed by the king. The executive council consists of seventeen persons, and the legislative council originally of fifteen, but has since been increased. The house of assembly at present consists of 88 members, being made up of one or two representatives from each county according to the population. Each county having a population of 1,000, is entitled to one representative, and each county having a population of 4,000, or upwards, is entitled to two representatives. In addition to these the city of Quebec is entitled to four members, and the city of Montreal to four, the town of Three Rivers to two, and the borough of William Henry to one member. The legislative council and house of assembly constitute the provincial parliament. Acts passed by the parliament become laws on receiving the governor's sanction. If the governor is doubtful with regard to the propriety of an act, he sends it home to England, and then it does not become a law without the approbation of the king. The qualifications which entitle a person to vote for a representative in parliament, are the possession of land or tenement of the clear yearly value of 40 shillings sterling, and possession thereof, or of the rents of

the same, for six calendar months next preceding the election. The governor has power to prorogue or dissolve parliament at his pleasure. The representatives hold their office four years, unless parliament is dissolved by the governor before that time elapses. The criminal laws of Great Britain are extended to Canada, and are carried into effect without any variation.

QUESTIONS.

What is the government of Lower Canada? To what power is it subject? Upon what principles is the present constitution founded? When was it established? By what is the civil government administered? Under whose commission does the governor act? Who appoints the executive and legislative councillors? Of how many members does the executive council consist? Of how many does the legislative? Of how many does the house of assembly? How is it made up? To what number must the population amount, to entitle a county to one representative?—to two? What additional representatives are there? What does the legislative council and house of assembly constitute? What sanction must their acts receive in order to become laws? What are the qualifications of voters? What power has the governor? How long do representatives hold their office? What are the criminal laws of the province?

LESSON FORTY-THIRD.

CHARACTER AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The first settlers of Lower Canada were from France, and about four fifths of the present population are of French origin. Among these many of the higher class and more wealthy, are well educated and intelligent, but the common people are generally illiterate and ignorant. There is very much in the circumstances of these people to discourage enterprise and improvement, and to keep them along in the same paths which their fathers walked before them. The lands, occupied by this part of the population, are all in fiefs and seigniories, and they are held by the feudal tenure. For their use the person who occupies them pays an annual rent, either in money or

produce, to the seignior, or lord of the domain. The French population are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. They are quiet and inoffensive in their manners, having, generally, small possessions and few wants. Whether seated in their neat little dwellings, or laboring in the field, or mounted on their one horse cart, their pipe is their constant companion, and under almost every circumstance, they are distinguished by their politeness, gaiety and cheerfulness. They all belong to the Roman Catholic communion, and the requirements of their priests are usually obeyed with the utmost deference and alacrity. They all speak and transact business in the French language, and but a small part of them are able to speak any other. A large part of the population of Quebec, Montreal, and some other places, are of English, Scotch, and Irish origin, and speak the English language. Many of these are engaged in mercantile and professional pursuits, and resemble the English in their manners and style of living. Most of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships are emigrants from the United States, and can scarcely be distinguished from the inhabitants of the States by their manners and customs. They are chiefly employed in agriculture, with a sufficient number engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits to meet the wants of the people.

QUESTIONS.

From what country were the first settlers of Canada? What part of the people are of French origin? What is the character of the higher classes? What of the common people? What has tended to check enterprise? How are lands held? How are the French population generally employed? What can you say of them? For what are they distinguished? Of what religion are they? What is their language? What can you say of the population of Quebec and Montreal? How engaged? What is said of the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships? How are they employed?

LESSON FORTY-FOURTH.

ANIMALS.

All beings which have life, feeling and the power of voluntary motion, are called *animals*; and the science which describes animals, is called *Natural History*. Animals are divided into several classes. Those that live on land have usually four feet, and are called *quadrupeds*. Those that fly in the air, having beaks and feathers, are called *birds*. The science which describes birds is called *ornithology*. Animals that swim in the water by means of fins are called *fishes*. The science which describes fishes, is called *ichthyology*. *Serpents* are those animals which crawl on the ground without feet. *Reptiles* are those that crawl by means of feet. *Amphibious reptiles* are such as can live both in air and water. The small animals, both those that creep and those that fly, are called *insects*. The science which describes insects is called *entomology*.

Quadrupeds may be divided into two classes, *wild* and *domestic*. The wild are such as live in the woods. They are not so plentiful now as formerly in Canada, although some kinds are still numerous. There are about 40 different kinds, viz: moose, bear, wolf, deer, fox, cat, raccoon, hedgehog, woodchuck, skunk, rabbit, weasel, squirrel, mole, mouse, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, &c. The four last live about rivers, lakes and ponds. Of deer, foxes, cats, squirrels, moles and mice, there are several species. The moose is the largest animal, and has been known to be seven feet high and to weigh thirteen hundred pounds. Bears frequently destroy sheep, and young cattle, and fields of Indian corn. They sleep most of the winter, and during this season take very little food. The wolf is a fierce animal resembling a dog, and frequently destroys whole flocks of sheep for the

sake of sucking their blood. The animals of the cat kind are also very fierce. The catamount, the wol-verine or lynx, are the largest and most ferocious, but are scarce. Bears, wolves, and animals of the cat kind have been known to attack men, but very seldom. Deer are swift but harmless animals. Foxes are very mischievous in destroying lambs and poultry. Descriptions of all these animals may be found in books of natural history, and are very interesting.

Domestic Animals are such as are under the care and protection of men. Those that are found belonging to almost every family are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats. These are all so well known as to need no description. The country is well adapted to raising horses, fattening cattle, sheep and hogs, and many of these animals are yearly fitted for market. According to the returns in 1831, there were in the province at that time, 116,686 horses, 389,706 cattle, 543,343 sheep, and 295,137 hogs.

QUESTIONS.

What are animals? What is the science which describes them called? What are quadrupeds? What are birds? What is the science called that describes them? What are fishes? What is the science of fishes called? What are serpents? Reptiles? Amphibious reptiles? What are insects? What is the science of insects called? How are quadrupeds divided? What are wild animals? How many kinds are there? Name the principal. Which of these live about water? Of what animals are there several species? Which is the largest animal? What is said of bears? The wolf? The cat kind? Deer? Foxes? Where may descriptions of these animals be found. What are domestic animals. What are the kinds. What is the country well adapted to. In 1831 what was the number of horses. Cattle—sheep—hogs?

LESSON FORTY-FIFTH.

ANIMALS.—(*Continued.*)

Birds. Birds which live about lakes, ponds, and rivers, are called *water fowl*. The principal of these

are the wild goose, duck, teal, heron, gull, sheldrake, crane, stork, loon, and water hen. Of some of these there are several species. The principal singing birds are the robin, thrush, sparrow, yellow bird, boblincoln, bluebird, cat bird, goldfinch, and hangbird. Among the others are the eagle, hawk, crow, owl, woodpecker, partridge, bluejay, martin, swallow, kingbird, woodcock, kingfisher, snipe, whippoorwill, nighthawk, crossbill, wren, snowbird, hummingbird, and many others. Of the eagle, hawk, owl, woodpecker, and some other of the above named there are several species. The hawk and the crow are the only birds that do much mischief, the former by destroying domestic fowls, and the latter by pulling up corn. The domestic fowls commonly raised are hens, turkeys, geese, ducks and doves. Peacocks and guinea hens are sometimes kept.

Fishes. The waters of Lower Canada contain a very great variety of fishes. In the lower part of the St. Lawrence are found most of the fishes which are common to the ocean on this part of the continent, together with whales, seals, sea cows, porpoises, &c. Most of the lakes and rivers abound in fishes, among the most important of which are sturgeon, salmon, salmon trout, shad, bass, pike, pickerel, eel, maskilonge, perch, trout, sucker, &c. The fish does considerable, in many places, towards supplying the inhabitants with food.

Serpents. There are very few snakes in Lower Canada, and most of these are harmless. The striped snake is the most common, and besides these a few of the adder, green snake, black snake, and rattle snake are found in some places.

Amphibius Reptiles. These are turtles, frogs, toads and lizards, of each of which there are several species.

Insects. There are so many kinds of insects that

it would be difficult to repeat their names. Those best known and most common are the grasshopper, cricket, spider, butterfly, humblebee, honey bee, hornet, wasp, beetle, ant, house fly, horse fly, fire fly, musquitoe, gnat, flea and moth. Besides these there are seen, in the summer season, innumerable other flies, bugs and worms, many of which probably never had a name given them.

QUESTIONS.

What birds are called water-fowl? What are the principal of these? Name some of the singing birds. Repeat the list of other birds. Of which of these are there several species? What is meant by species? *A.* A subdivision of a class. What birds are most mischievous? What are the names of the domestic fowls? Is the variety of fishes great? What are found in the lower part of the St. Lawrence? What abound in fishes? What are the most important kinds? What does the fish do in many places? Are snakes plenty? What snake is most common? What others are sometimes found? What are the amphibious reptiles? Are there many kinds of insects? Name the most common. What are seen besides these?

LESSON FORTY-SIXTH.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables are beings, or things, which have life, but have neither feeling nor the power of voluntary motion, and they usually grow up out of the ground. Animals and vegetables are called organized beings, because they are furnished with organs for procuring sustenance, and appropriating it to their use, and for other purposes. The science which treats of vegetables, is called *botany*. There are in Canada several hundred different kinds of vegetables, many of which are important for medical and other uses. It would take up far too much room in this work barely to mention their names. Before the settlement of this country by the French, the whole of Canada was one continued forest, consisting of lofty trees, intermingled with a great variety of shrubs and plants. On

the low lands, which are wet or swampy, the timber is generally cedar, or tamarack, which furnish the most durable posts and rails for fences. The timber in other places is various, having several different kinds interspersed upon the same track. The most important kinds of forest trees are pine, hemlock, spruce, and fir, (*evergreens*,) and oak, maple, beech, birch, butternut, elm, ash, bass and iron wood. From the sap which flows from incisions in the maple in the spring, large quantities of excellent sugar are made. In the Eastern Townships the farmers generally manufacture from 200 to 2000 pounds each, yearly. Pine, hemlock and spruce, are sawed into boards, made into shingles, and hewed into timber for buildings. Bass, maple and birch, are sawed for cabinet work. Much of the pine and oak timber is shipped to England. Many trees which do not grow wild are cultivated either for use or ornament. The locust tree, mulberry and many fruit trees are of this kind. Several of the native trees are also frequently planted out for ornament, or shade trees. Among the best for this purpose are the maple, elm and mountain ash.

QUESTIONS.

What are vegetables? What are called organized beings? and why? What is botany? Are there many vegetables growing in Canada? Are they important? What was the state of the whole country before it was settled by the French? What trees grow in swamps? What use is made of them? What is said of the timber in other places? What are the principal evergreens? What are evergreens? *A.* Trees that do not shed their leaves in winter. What other kinds of forest trees are mentioned? What is said of the making of maple sugar? What trees are used for boards, shingle and timber for building? What for cabinet work? What timber is shipped to England? What trees are cultivated for use or ornament? Which are the best native trees for these purposes?

LESSON FORTY-SEVENTH.

THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

The city of Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada.

da, and on some accounts the most important place in the province. It is situated at the extremity of a tongue of land formed at the confluence of the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence. It was commenced by Samuel Champlain, in 1608, and was the first permanent civilized establishment in Lower Canada. It is now divided into the upper and lower town, and the St. Roche, St. John and St. Lewis suburbs. The lower town is situated at the foot of the precipice upon the top of which the upper town is built, and is but a little above the level of the river. The greatest part of the ground upon which the lower town is built has been gained by excavation from the foot of the precipice, or redeemed from the river by building out into the water. This part of the city is crowded and dirty, and contains but few good buildings. The ascent from the lower to the upper town is steep and difficult, the site of the latter being more than 200 feet above that of the former. The upper town, which is almost inaccessible by nature, is probably more strongly fortified by art than any other place in America, but we have not room in this work to describe the several fortifications. The citadel, which is intended to be so strong as to resist any force that can be brought against it, is situated on the summit of cape Diamond, 348 feet above the St. Lawrence, and includes five or six acres. This work is not yet completed. Cape Diamond derives its name from the chrystals with which the rocks abound, and which were at first mistaken for diamonds. There are a number of public edifices, mostly designed for literary and religious purposes. Among the most important of these are the Hotel Dieu, the Ursuline Convent, the Protestant, and the Catholic Cathedrals, the Parliament House, the Castle of St. Louis, &c. The last mentioned was the governor's residence, and was

a prominent object, being situated on the brow of the precipice, but was unfortunately consumed by fire on the 23d of January, 1834. The plains of Abraham, on which Wolfe and Montcalm fell, are situated a little to the westward of the city. In 1828 a neat monument, 65 feet high, was erected to the memory of those two brave generals, with suitable inscriptions. The population of Québec, in 1831, including the St. Roche, St. John, and St. Lewis suburbs, was 25,916. It is in latitude 46 deg. 49 min. N. and longitude 71 deg. 13 min. W. and it is up the river 400 miles from the gulf of St. Lawrence.

QUESTIONS.

What is the capital of Lower Canada? Is it an important place? How is it situated? When, and by whom commenced? How is it divided? How is the lower town situated? What is said of that part of the city? How much higher is the upper than the lower town? What is said of the defence of the Upper town? What is said of the citadel? From what does cape Diamond derive its name? Are there many public edifices? Which are among the most important? Which of these was burnt? When? Where are the plains of Abraham? What monument is mentioned? What is the population of Quebec? What its latitude? Longitude? Distance from the gulf?

LESSON FORTY-EIGHTH.

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal is situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, 180 miles above Quebec, and is the largest city in Lower Canada. The city is upon the south-eastern margin of the island, and is laid out in the form of a prolonged square, covering, with its suburbs, more than a thousand acres. This city was begun by the French, in 1640. In the more modern parts of the city, the streets are regular, airy and commodious, some of them running the whole length of the city parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles. The houses are, for the most

part, built of stone, and covered with tin. Some of them are large, handsome and in modern style. St. Paul street, from its being near the river is the most convenient for business, but the Rue Notre Dame is much the handsomest street, and upon this stand many of the public buildings. Among the public edifices are the Hotel Dieu, the convent of Notre Dame, the General Hospital, the Recollect Convent, the convent of Grey Sisters, the seminary of St. Sulpice, the new College, the new Cathedral, English, and Scotch churches, Court House, Government House, Nelson's Monument, &c. Of these, the new Cathedral, already described in lesson fortieth, is much the most splendid edifice. The Hotel Dieu is an establishment for the reception of the sick and the diseased of both sexes. The location of Montreal is unrivalled, both in pleasantness and convenience for extensive trade by any other place in the province, being situated at the head of steamboat and ship navigation on the St. Lawrence river, and in the centre of an extensive, fertile and well settled country. The city is connected with lake St. Louis by the Lachine canal, and the trade of the city up the Ottawa, and with Upper Canada, by means of the Rideau canal, the river St. Lawrence and lake Ontario, is very great. A rail road is about being constructed between this city and St. Johns to open a more direct communication with the navigable waters of lake Champlain. In 1831, the population of the city of Montreal was 27,297, of these 12,492 were in the east ward, and 14,805 in the west ward. Besides these there were in the parish of Montreal, 4,486 persons, making the whole population of the parish of Montreal, 31,783. Montreal is about 600 miles above the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and is in latitude 45 deg. 31 min. North, and longitude 73 deg. 34 min. W.

QUESTIONS.

How is Montreal situated? How far from Quebec? What is said of its size? How does it lie? How much ground does it cover? When was the city begun? What is said of the streets? Of what are the houses built? What is said of them? What is said of St. Paul's street and Rue Notre Dame? What public edifices are mentioned? Which is the most splendid of these? What is said of the Hotel Dieu? What is said of the location of Montreal? What connects the city with lake St. Louis? In what direction is the trade of the city great? What rail road is mentioned? What was the population of the city in 1831? What of the parish? How far is Montreal from the mouth of the St. Lawrence? In what latitude? In what longitude?

LESSON FORTY-NINTH.

PRINCIPAL ROADS.

[The following distances are mostly taken from the tables published by the Post Office Department.]

The first column shows the distance from one place to another, and the second the whole distance from the place of departure.

From Quebec to Montreal,	180	From Quebec to Stanstead,	219
Cape Sante,	30	Three Rivers,	90
Port Neuf,	5 35	Nicolet,	10 100
St. Anne,	25 60	St. Antoine,	12 112
Three Rivers,	30 90	Drummondville,	22 134
Riviere du Loup,	21 111	Melbourne,	24 158
Berthier,	24 135	Sherbrooke,	27 185
L'Assomption,	24 159	Compton,	13 198
Montreal,	21 180	Hatley,	7 205
		Stanstead,	14 219

From Quebec to Halifax,	700	From Quebec to Hereford,	132
St. Thomas,	34	St. Nicholas,	6
St. Jean,	20 54	Leeds,	27 33
St. Roch,	15 69	Ireland,	17 50
Riviere Ouelle,	9 78	Dudswell,	35 85
Kamouraska,	12 90	Eaton,	20 105
Riviere du Loup,	18 108	Clifton,	10 115
Lake Temiscouata,	36 144	Hereford,	17 132
Halifax,	556 700		

From Quebec to Montreal through the Townships,	192	From Montreal to Philipsburgh,	50
Dudswell,	85	Laprairie,	9
Sherbrooke,	17 102	St. Johns,	18 27
Granby,	42 144	Henryville,	13 40
Montreal,	48 192	Philipsburg,	10 50

From Montreal to Stan-			From Quebec to Toronto,		
stead,		104	Montreal,		180
Chambly,		18	Lachine,		9 189
St. Césaire,	•	15	33 Coteau du Lac,		34 223
Abbotsford,		6	39 Lancaster,		23 246
Granby,		9	48 Cornwall,		16 262
Shefford,		14	62 Williamsburg,		22 284
Outlet,		18	80 Prescott,		27 311
Georgeville,		10	80 Brockville,		12 323
Stanstead,		13	103 Canonque,		32 355
From Montreal to Hull,			Kingston,		
St. Eustace,					24 379
St. Andrews,		24	Bath,		18 397
Chatham,		3	45 Belville,		41 438
Grenville,		12	48 Colborne,		30 468
Petite Nation,		30	60 Port Hope,		23 491
Bytown,		3	123 Whitby,		34 525
Hull,		1	124 Toronto,		31 556

QUESTIONS.

How far from Quebec to Montreal? How is the intercourse kept up between those two places? *A.* Almost wholly by water while the river is open? What places would you pass through, in travelling up to Montreal, on the north side of the St. Lawrence? What town is situated about half way? How far from Three Rivers to Stanstead? What places would you pass through in going from Three Rivers to Stanstead? What seigniories, townships, rivers, &c. would you pass in going from Quebec to Heretford? What is the distance? How far from Quebec to Montreal through the townships? What places would you pass through from Dudswell to Montreal? What places would you pass in going from Montreal to Phillipsburgh? What is the distance? In what direction is Montreal from Stanstead? What would you pass in going from Stanstead to Montreal? What is the distance? What the distance from Montreal to Hull? What would you pass in going? What would you pass in going from St. Regis to St. Thomas along the bank of the St. Lawrence? What in going from Montmorenci to Hull? What in going from the seignior of Foucault to William Henry? What is the distance from Quebec to Toronto, in Upper Canada? What are the principal places on the route?

LESSON FIFTIETH.

EXPLANATION OF GEOGRAPHIC TERMS.

Having gone through with a general account of the Geography of Lower Canada, the following lessons are given as introductory to general geography.

What is Geography?

Geography is a description of the earth and its inhabitants.

What is the earth?

It is that on which we are situated.

Of what does it consist?

Of land and water.

Of what does land consist?

Of rocks, sand and soil, or vegetable mould.

How is the land divided?

Into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, and promontories.

What is a continent?

A very large body of land, surrounded but not divided by water.

What is an island?***What is a peninsula?**

A portion of land almost surrounded by water.

What is an isthmus?

It is a narrow strip of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or two continents together.

What is a cape?**What is a promontory?**

A high cape.

How is the surface of the land divided?

Into mountains, hills, vallies, plains, swamps, deserts, shores and precipices.

What is a mountain?**What is a hill?****What is a valley?****What is a plain?**

A considerable extent of level land.

What is a swamp?

A piece of low and very wet land.

What is a desert?

A tract of land on which vegetation does not grow. The principal deserts are occasioned by a deficiency of moisture.

What is a precipice?

A very steep ledge of rocks.

What is a shore or coast?

The land that borders upon a river, lake or sea.

LESSON FIFTY-FIRST.**EXPLANATION OF TERMS.—(Continued.)****How are waters divided?**

Into oceans, seas, lakes, ponds, springs, brooks, rivers, cataracts, cascades, gulfs, or bays, havens, straits, channels, sounds, roads, and estuaries.

What is an ocean?

It is a very large extent of salt water no where divided by land.

What is a sea?

A sea is a collection of salt wa-

ter less than an ocean and not divided by land.

What is a pond? A lake?**What is a spring?**

It is water rising out of the ground. It is also called a fountain.

What is a brook? A river?**What is a cataract?**

A large body of water falling over a precipice.

What is a cascade?

*See Lesson first. Those questions which are not answered here, have been already answered in the foregoing lessons.

A small quantity of water falling over a precipice.

What is a gulf or bay ?

It is a portion of an ocean, sea, or lake, extending up into the land.

What is a haven or harbor ?

A haven or harbor is a portion of water almost surrounded by land, where ships may lie in safety.

What is a strait ?

It is a narrow passage of water between one body of water and another.

What is a channel ?

A channel is a passage from one body of water to another which is wider than a strait.

What is a sound ?

A sound is a channel, or a small sea, which may be measured with a lead and line.

What is a road ?

A road at sea, is a place at a distance from the shore where ships may anchor.

What is an estuary, or frith ?

It is an arm of the sea receiving a river, or it is the wide part of a river towards its mouth.

Into what gulf does the river St. Lawrence empty ?

The gulf of St. Lawrence.

With what ocean does the gulf of St. Lawrence communicate ?

With the Atlantic Ocean.

What bays on the map of Lower Canada ? C. G. M.

What islands in the river St. Lawrence ?

LESSON FIFTY-SECOND.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

In what direction is Lower Canada longest ?

Where is it widest.

How many states join upon it.

What are their names.

What counties of Lower Canada are separated from all the other counties by water.

What county joins upon Upper Canada.

What separates elsewhere between Upper and Lower Canada.

What is the general course of the St. Lawrence.

What two rivers have their course directly north. R. Y.

What four rivers run north-westerly. C. B. N. St. F.

What rivers north of the St. Lawrence run south-west ? J. C. St. A. B.

What river runs nearly west, partly in Canada and partly in Vermont. M.

What river runs south between Vermont and New-Hampshire. C.

What lakes in the latitude of Montreal. M. & M.

What lake N. E. of Sherbrooke.

What S. W. of Sherbrooke. M.

What do the waters of lake Masuippi pass through before they reach the ocean.

What parts of Canada are most settled. What parts least ?

PART II.

FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY.

LESSON FIRST.

THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF CANADA.

I shall now proceed to tell you something about the history of Canada. It is only a little more than two hundred years since white people began to live in Canada. Before that time it was inhabited only by Indians, and as they did not know how to write, they had no means of preserving their history; so that we cannot now tell how the Indians came to Canada, where they came from, or how long they had been here. The Indians were very ignorant, and lived principally upon the flesh of wild animals, which they killed with their bows and arrows. In some places they caught fish with hooks made of bones, and ate them. They raised a little corn, and a few beans and squashes, but they could not clear up much land for planting, if they wished, because they had nothing but stone axes to cut down the trees with, and they had no ploughs, nor hoes. Their principal employments were hunting, fishing, and making war upon their neighbors. They seemed to delight in fighting, and thought it to be the most honorable business in which they could be engaged. When they were not employed in hunting, fishing or war, they were usually very indolent, and spent much of their time sleeping in their wigwams. Their *wigwams* were little huts built by setting up poles and cover-

ing them with bark. The Indians had no houses covered with boards and shingles, such as we have, and they had no tools to build with, but stone hatchets and knives made of bone. They knew nothing about the use of iron and steel. They had no mills to grind their corn. They used to parch their corn, or pound it in rude mortars and make it into *homony*. Sometimes they broiled their meat on sticks; at other times they boiled it in stone pots, by putting hot stones into the water, but they more commonly dried it in the sun, and then ate it raw. They wore but little clothing, and that they made of the skins of the wild beasts which they took in hunting. They fared very hard, and often suffered severely from hunger and cold.

QUESTIONS.

How long since white people began to live in Canada? Who lived here before that time? Do we know much about the history of the Indians? Why not? What can you tell me about them? What did they raise? Had they much cleared land? Why not? What were their principal employments? In what did they delight? How did they spend much of their time? Had they houses like ours? How were their wigwams built? Did they know the use of iron? Had they mills? How did they prepare their corn? How did they prepare their meat? What can you say of their clothing? How did they fare?

LESSON SECOND.

DISCOVERY OF THE GULF AND RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

While the king of England and the king of Spain were sending out vessels to make discoveries in America, the king of France also fitted out ships for the same purpose. In the year 1534 he sent out two ships under the command of Jacques Cartier. On the 10th day of May, Cartier arrived at the island of New-foundland, and as soon as the ice which lay along the shore was sufficiently melted, he sailed northward till he reached the strait of Belisle. Pass-

ing through this strait and across the gulf towards the south, he at length discovered land and a bay, to which he gave the name of Chaleurs, or bay of heat. From this bay he sailed north-easterly to the small bay of Gaspé, where he landed, erected a cross 30 feet high, and here he went through the ceremony of taking possession of the country in the name of the king of France. This was probably the first time that people from Europe ever saw any part of Canada. Cartier returned to France with his ships, soon after this, but he came back again the next year, and because he arrived here on St. Lawrence's Day, he gave the name of St. Lawrence both to the gulf and river which they have ever since retained. From the gulf he sailed up between the island of Anticosti and the north shore, into the river St. Lawrence, till he came to the mouth of the great river Saguenay. About the beginning of September, 1535, he proceeded up the St. Lawrence, exploring the islands and shores on both sides. One of the islands he called Coudres, on account of the great quantity of filberts growing on it, and another he called Bachus, from the abundance of grapes. This last is now the island of Orleans. Here, on the 7th of September, Cartier had an interview with some of the natives, and the next day Donacona, the prince of the country, came to visit him, attended by twelve canoes filled with men. He welcomed the French to his country, and, after being entertained with bread and wine, he departed highly pleased with the new comers. The next day Cartier proceeded in his boat to look out a harbor where he might lay up his ships for the winter. The place selected was the mouth of the little river St. Charles, to the north of where the city of Quebec now stands, and near the town of Stadacona, the residence of the prince Donacona,

above mentioned. To this port he gave the name of St. Croix. The town of Stadacona was on the site of St. Roch suburbs of the present city of Quebec.

QUESTIONS.

What kings in Europe fitted out ships to make discoveries in America? In what year did Cartier first come to America? Where did he arrive on the 10th of May? What course did he take from there? What bay did he discover after crossing the gulf? To what place did he go after leaving this bay? What did he do there? Where did he go after this? When did he return again to Canada? Why did he call the gulf and river St. Lawrence? Which way did he go from the gulf? Why did he name one island Coudres and another Bachus? What is Bachus now called? How did Donacona receive the French? What place did Cartier choose to lay up his ships for winter? Where was Stadacona?

LESSON THIRD.

CARTIER'S VISIT TO HOCHELAGA.

Cartier having secured his ships at St. Croix, began to make arrangements for proceeding up the river in his boats to Hochelaga, of which place he had heard much from the natives. Donacona tried to discourage him from going, and among other measures, undertook to frighten him from his object. For this purpose he dressed three of his men in black and white skins, with huge horns on their heads, and their faces besmeared with coal. These he caused to pass by the ships in a canoe, brandishing their horns and making the most frightful noises, and pretended that they were infernal spirits, sent by the God of Hochelaga, to inform the new comers that the country up the river was so full of snow and ice that they would certainly perish if they proceeded. Cartier was amused at this device but he was not deceived, nor easily to be diverted from his purpose, and accordingly on the 19th of September, 1535, set out with his pinnace and two boats, for Hochelaga. Along the banks of the river were woods interspersed with vines load-

ed with ripe grapes, and many huts of the natives. The natives welcomed the French with signs of joy, as they passed, presented them fish, carried them ashore on their backs, helped them get off their boats when aground, and showed them all kindness and attention. They reached Hochelaga on the 2nd of October, where every preparation had been made by the natives for their reception. About 1000 persons came down to the shore to meet them, singing and dancing, the men on one side and the women on the other. They brought presents of fish and other food, and received in return, knives, beads and other trinkets. The French lodged in their boats that night, and the Indians danced all night around their fires on shore. The next morning Cartier went with 25 of his company to visit the town, and on their way passed through groves of oak, under which the acorns were so thick as almost to cover the ground. They also passed through fields of ripe corn some of which was gathered. In the midst of these fields they came to the town of Hochelaga, which consisted of about 50 long huts, built with stakes and covered with bark, and was surrounded with three lines of palisades.

The new guests were received with every demonstration of joy, and conducted to an open space in the centre of the town, which was built in a circular form. Being seated, the king was brought to them in a litter borne upon the shoulders of ten men, and placed on a mat by the side of the French captain. The king had nothing to distinguish him from the others but a crown made of porcupine quills colored red. The natives all regarded the French as a superior order of beings, and, supposing them to have the power of healing diseases, several persons, blind, lame and diseased, were brought to be touched by

them. After these ceremonies were over Cartier, requested the men, women and children, to arrange themselves in separate lines, and then to the men he gave hatchets, to the women, beads, and to the children rings; after which he ordered his drums and trumpets to sound, which highly pleased the company and set them jumping and dancing. From the town he ascended the mountain, situated at the south-west of the town, to which, on account of the extensive and beautiful prospect, from its top, he gave the name of Mont-Royal—Montreal—which was afterwards extended to the city and the whole island. The present city of Montreal is built upon the same ground where Hochelaga formerly stood.

On the 4th of October Cartier left Hochelaga, and reached his ships at St. Croix on the 11th, where he began to prepare for winter. The winter proved severe, and before spring 25 of his men died with the scurvy. On the 6th of May he set out on his return to France. Cartier made a third voyage to Canada in 1540 and spent another disastrous winter on the river St. Lawrence a little above Quebec, but no permanent settlement was effected.

QUESTIONS.

What place did Cartier intend to visit after securing his ships? How did Donacona endeavor to prevent his going? Did he succeed? When and with what did Cartier proceed up the river? What were seen on the banks? How did the natives behave to them? When did they reach Hochelaga? How were they received? Where did they spend the first night? Through what did they pass in going from their boats to the town? How was the town situated? Of how many huts did it consist? How were the French received at the town? What was the form of the town? Where were they seated? How was the king brought, and how distinguished? How were the French regarded? What did Cartier do after these ceremonies? What mountain did he ascend and what name did he give it? What stands where Hochelaga formerly did? When did Cartier return to St. Croix? What is said of the following winter? When did he start for France? When did he make a third voyage to Canada?

LESSON FOURTH.

THE SETTLEMENT OF QUEBEC.

After the unsuccessful attempt of Cartier to found a colony in Canada, although the country was frequently visited, no further efforts were made to form a settlement for more than 70 years. In the year 1603 Samuel Champlain came to Canada and again explored the St. Lawrence as far up as Montreal, but did not succeed in beginning a settlement till 1608. This year Champlain sailed from France in April, for the express purpose of founding a colony, and arrived at Stadacona, now Quebec, on the 3d of July. Having examined this promontory in a former voyage and fixed upon it as the most suitable place to begin the settlement, on account of its commanding the bay and passage up the river, and being easily defended on the land side, he now began immediately to clear off the woods, to build houses and to prepare the land for fields and gardens. Here he spent the winter, in which his party suffered much by scurvy and the severity of the climate. In the spring of 1609, Champlain, with two other Frenchmen and a party of the natives, went up the St. Lawrence, and Richelieu, or Sorel, to some lakes which he understood communicated with the country of the Iroquois. To the largest of these he gave his own name, Champlain, which it still retains. The other, which is now called lake George, he called lake Sacrament. On the shores of lake George, he fell in with a party of Iroquois, between whom and the Canada Indians a war had long existed. A fight immediately ensued, but the Frenchmen, being armed with muskets, it was soon decided in favor of Champlain and his party. The Iroquois were put to flight, leaving 50 of their number dead upon the field, whose scalps were tak-

en and carried to Quebec. In the fall Champlain went to France, but returned again in 1610. He obtained a commission as Lieutenant of New-France, (a name given to the French possessions on the St. Lawrence,) and under his judicious management, the colony, slowly increased, so that in 1626, Quebec began to assume the appearance of a city, the fortress on the site of the castle of St. Louis, having been rebuilt of stone in 1624. In 1629, Quebec was taken by an armament from England under Louis Therk, and Champlain became a prisoner of war. He was carried to England, whence he returned, in 1633, to Canada, the country having been restored to the French. Champlain continued at the head of the government of Canada till his death, which was in December, 1635. At the death of Champlain, the French possessions in Canada, consisted only of the fort and small settlement of Quebec, a few huts on the island of Montreal, at Three Rivers and Tadousac, and a few trading houses and fishing posts. Champlain was succeeded in the government of Canada, in the year 1636, by De Montinagny.

QUESTIONS.

After Cartier how many years elapsed before further attempts were made to settle Canada? In what year did Champlain first visit Canada? In what year did he begin a settlement? At what place? Why was it chosen? How did he proceed? From what did he suffer during the first winter? What did he do in the spring of 1609? What names did he give the lakes? What happened on the shore of lake George? When did Champlain return to France? What commission did he receive? When was the fortress of St. Louis rebuilt with stone? What happened in 1629? What became of Champlain? When did he die? Of what did the French possessions consist at the time of his death? Who succeeded him in the government?

LESSON FIFTH.

Attempts made by the French to subdue the Iroquois.

It has been already mentioned, that when Champlain began the settlement at Quebec in 1608, a war was raging between the Algonquins, and the Iroquois, who possessed the country around lake Champlain and far to the south-west of it, and that Champlain took part with the Algonquins in a battle at lake George. Instead of endeavoring to establish peace among the native tribes, Champlain immediately took an active part with the Algonquins and Hurons, against the Iroquois, and thereby brought upon the French the invincible enmity of that powerful tribe. The French gradually extended their settlements up the St. Lawrence, and were every where aided by the Algonquins, and vigilantly watched and opposed by the Iroquois. The Algonquins, being aided by the French, for some time had the advantage of the Iroquois, but the latter soon became accustomed to the effects of European arms, and the increasing fierceness of their resentment led them to aim at the utter extirpation of the French from the country. They carried the war into Canada, caused the Algonquins to yield before them, and boasted that they would soon compel the French to leave the country. And they probably would have accomplished their purpose had not France interfered to save the colony. Four hundred troops were sent out from France, in 1662, and in the course of the two following years a regiment more. These served to revive the courage and hopes of the colony, and they now resolved to carry the war into the country of the enemy. With this view, in 1665, M. Courvelles, the governor of Canada, sent out a large party against the Mohawks, a tribe of the Iroquois. This expedition was undertaken in the depth of winter and the party would

probably all have perished with cold and hunger, or would have been destroyed by the Mowhawks, had they not fell in with the Dutch settlement at Schenectady, where they obtained relief and protection. The next spring another expedition was undertaken against the Mohawks. It consisted of 20 light companies of foot and all the militia of Canada. They traversed the country for more than seven hundred miles, but the enemy fled before them into the swamps and inaccessible places, so that very few of them were destroyed. The expedition, however, had a good effect upon both parties. The French, being exhausted by fatigue and expense, and the Indians displeased at having their country overrun by their enemies, both parties became disposed to a reconciliation, and in the year 1667 a treaty of peace was concluded, which lasted for several years. This was the first time, since the founding of the colony, a period of 59 years, that the French had been at peace with all the natives. The governor of Canada, foreseeing that a peace with the Indians would not long continue, was active in preparing for future defence. A fort had been built at Chambly, in 1665, and in 1672 another fort was commenced on lake Ontario. This was completed by Count Fontenac, the next spring, and in 1679, works were commenced by M. de Salle, at Niagara. But a few years elapsed before hostilities were again commenced, and De Barre began to make preparation for the destruction of the Iroquois. These preparations became known to the English at New-York, who informed the Indians of the designs of the French, and promised them assistance. De Barre, detained by the want of provisions and the sickness which prevailed among his troops, and discouraged by the preparations and strength of the enemy, finally relinquished the at-

tempt, and having returned to France, was succeeded in the government of Canada, in 1685, by the Marquis de Nonville. De Nonville determined to prosecute the war against the Iroquois, and having collected all his forces marched into the enemy's country on the south side of lake Ontario. Here he was led into an ambuscade by the Seneca Indians, was attacked and suffered considerable loss, in consequence of which the French were so much disheartened as to give up the enterprise and return to their settlements. Under these circumstances both parties became disposed to reconciliation, and a treaty of peace was at length agreed upon. But it proved of no avail as will be related in the next lesson.

QUESTIONS.

What was raging when the settlement of Quebec was begun? Where was the country of the Iroquois? What course did Champlain pursue? What was the effect of it? How was the progress of the French settlements regarded by these tribes? What was the consequence of the French taking part with the Algonquins? Did they long have the advantage? What saved the colony? What troops were sent out from France in 1662? What expedition was undertaken in 1665? With what success? What expedition was undertaken the next spring? Describe it. What took place in 1667? How long had the colony been involved in war? What was done in 1665, 1672, and 1679? For what did De Barre prepare? What prevented him from executing his purpose? When and by whom was he succeeded? Upon what did he determine? How did he execute his purpose? What followed?

LESSON SIXTH.

MONTREAL DESTROYED BY THE IROQUOIS.

Although a treaty had been agreed upon between the French and Iroquois, it was not fully accomplished, and ambassadors were proceeding from the Indian tribes to complete it, when Le Rat, a Huron chief, at that time at war with the Iroquois, received intelligence of it, and, putting himself at the head of a hundred warriors, intercepted the ambassadors,

killed some of them and took others prisoners. He told the prisoners that the French governor had given him the information that 50 warriors were coming that way, and he concealed from them his knowledge of the object they had in view. They told Le Rat the nature of their business, at which he put on all the appearance of rage, at being made the executioner of the pretended baseness of the French governor, and cutting off the bands with which his prisoners were confined, he exclaimed "Go to your nation—tell them it was the French, that led me to commit so base and vile an action as to make an attack upon the messengers of peace. Though our nations are at war, you are free, and I never shall be at rest till you have revenged upon the French, the base and perfidious conduct into which they have betrayed me." By these pretences Le Rat secured the safety of his own tribe, and left the French and Iroquois more exasperated at each other than before.

The Iroquois, not doubting the truth of the story of French perfidy, which Le Rat had told to the ambassadors, immediately flew to arms to seek revenge and retaliation. While the inhabitants, supposing peace to be concluded, were unprepared for defence, twelve hundred warriors made a descent upon Montreal, on the 26th of July, 1688, killing, burning and laying waste all before them. One thousand of the French were slain and twenty-six were carried into captivity and burnt at the stake. In October they made another descent upon the island, killed several of the inhabitants, and took many prisoners. While these things were transacting the French were planning the conquest of New-York. In September, 1689, a fleet arrived from France, which was to attack New-York by water, while a land force was to proceed by way of lake Champlain, and fall upon

Albany. But when Count Frontenac, the French general, arrived at Quebec, he found the affairs of Canada in such confusion, that he at once relinquished the hope of conquering New-York ; but he considered some attempts against the English settlements necessary in order to revive the drooping spirits of the Canadians, and friendly Indians.

Two parties of French and Indians were therefore sent out. One of these, under the command of *Seur Hortel*, on the 18th of March, 1690, succeeded in destroying the fort at Salmon falls in New-Hampshire, where they slew thirty of the English and took 54 prisoners, whom they carried to Canada. The other party, consisting of 200 French and 50 Indians, commanded by *D'Aillebout*, left Montreal in the beginning of January, and, proceeding by the way of lake Champlain, directed their march towards Schenectady, a settlement on the Mohawk river, fourteen miles north-west from Albany. On their way they suffered much by cold, hunger and fatigue, and when they arrived in the neighborhood of the place, they thought seriously of giving themselves up to the English as prisoners of war ; but, learning from their scouts that the place was unprepared for defence, on the 8th day of February, 1690, at 11 o'clock in the evening, they made a general assault upon the town. The inhabitants were completely surprised, and unable to make any resistance. They leaped from their beds only to meet the tomahawk, which was raised for their destruction. In this massacre no less than 60 persons perished ; and 27 were taken prisoners and carried to Canada. They who escaped the hands of the French and Indians, fled, nearly naked, towards Albany, through a deep snow which had fallen the same night, and most of them were badly frozen.

The next spring it was resolved by the English colonies to attempt the conquest of Canada, and two expeditions were accordingly planned, one under Sir William Phips, which was to proceed against Quebec by water, and the other under John Winthrop, which was to be joined by the Iroquois and proceed against Montreal by land. The latter expedition was abandoned on account of the lateness of the season, and the refusal of the Indians to join it; and the intelligence was immediately conveyed to Count Frontenac by his scouts, who hastily withdrew his forces from Montreal for the defence of Quebec, where he arrived before the fleet under Phips reached the place. Phips commenced an attack upon the city on the 8th of October, and continued it for several days, but seeing no prospect of success, he abandoned the enterprise and returned to Boston, where he arrived on the 19th of November.

QUESTIONS.

What prevented the conclusion of peace between the French and Iroquois? Relate the circumstances, and Le Rat's speech. What was the effect of these measures? Give an account of the descent upon Montreal. What were the French planning during these transactions? What prevented the attempt? What parties were sent out against the English? How did the first mentioned succeed? Give an account of the other. How many persons were slain? How many prisoners taken? What did the English undertake the next year? Why was the land expedition abandoned? What was the success of that by water?

LESSON SEVENTH,

EXTENDING FROM 1690 TO 1748.

In the summer of 1691, a party of Mohawks, led by Major Schuyler of Albany, made an attack upon the French settlements on the river Richelieu. He was opposed by De Calliers, the governor of Montreal, at the head of an army of 800 men. Several en-

gagements ensued, in which about 300 of the French were slain, while Schuyler and his party who fought from behind trees in the Indian manner, sustained but very little loss. Harrassed by these incursions the French at length resolved to attack the Mohawks in their own country. For this purpose they collected six or seven hundred French and Indians, and on the 15th of January 1695, set out from Montreal by the way of lake Champlain for the Mohawk country. They took and destroyed several of the Mohawk castles, and made a number of prisoners. Intelligence of these transactions no sooner reached Albany than Schuyler, at the head of 200 volunteers, hastened to their relief. Several engagements ensued, in which Schuyler had the advantage, and the French were soon compelled to abandon their prisoners and make a hasty retreat to Canada. These reciprocal depredations were continued till they were terminated by the peace, between France and England, in 1697. This peace continued till 1702, when war was again declared in Europe, and soon extended to the colonies. In the winter of 1704 a party of 300 French and Indians under De Rouville, sat out on an expedition against the English, and on the last day of February made an attack upon Deerfield in Massachusetts. They slew 47 of the inhabitants, took a number of prisoners, and plundered and set fire to the village. For several years after the destruction of Deerfield, the frontiers, both of Canada and New-England were scenes of massacre and devastation. To put a stop to these depredations, it was again determined by the English, in 1709, to attempt the conquest of Canada. The plan of operations was similar to that of 1790. Quebec was to be attacked by water, and Montreal by land, but the failure of a fleet from England, and a mortal sickness among the

troops, defeated their plans, and the expedition was abandoned. It was, however, revived again in 1711, and a similar plan of operations agreed upon. The fleet designed to proceed against Quebec, was collected at Boston, and the army which was to attack Montreal, assembled at Albany. The fleet sailed from Boston on the 30th July, and just as it entered the St. Lawrence it encountered a storm in which eight of the vessels were wrecked and more than a thousand men perished. The army designed to enter Canada by way of lake Champlain, had advanced but a short distance from Albany, when they heard the disheartening intelligence of the disaster which had befallen the fleet. They immediately abandoned the expedition and returned to Albany, and thus terminated the third attempt of the New-England provinces to conquer Canada. Peace was soon after concluded between France and England, which extended to their colonies. Both parties, however, were active in advancing their outposts and making preparations for future hostilities. The English, in 1722, built a fort and trading house at Oswego, and in 1726 the French, in order to secure to themselves the trade with the natives, launched two vessels on lake Ontario, and repaired their fort and built a large storehouse at Niagara. In the year 1731, the French advanced up lake Champlain, erected a fort at Crown Point, and began a settlement on the opposite side of the lake.

In 1744, Great Britain and France were again involved in war, which soon extended to their colonies and Indian allies. In 1746, an expedition, consisting of 900 French and Indians, was fitted out at Crown Point, to proceed against the fort at Hoosuc. They appeared before the fort on the 20th of August, and immediately commenced an attack. The garri-

son consisted only of 33 persons, including women and children, commanded by Col. Hawks, who, after a vigorous defence of 28 hours, in which he expended all his ammunition, surrendered to the French. In this engagement the French lost about 40 men, while they slew only one of the enemy. The next year a party of 400 French and Indians, under M. Debeline, surrounded the fort at Charleston, New-Hampshire, and attacked it on all sides. The garrison consisted of only 30 men commanded by Captain Stevens, but they defended themselves with much bravery. Debeline continued the attack for three days, and used all the means in his power to induce Stevens to surrender, but finding all his efforts unavailing, he raised the siege and returned to Canada. Small parties were from time to time sent against the English settlements, but no considerable expedition was undertaken before the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748 put an end to the war.

QUESTIONS.

What was undertaken in 1691? Who opposed Scuyler? How many of the French were slain? What did the French resolve to do? Give an account of their expedition. Who went to the relief of the Mohawks? With what success? When did that war terminate? When was war again declared? Give an account of the attack on Deerfield. What was the state of the frontiers after this? What was attempted to put a stop to these depredations? What was the plan of operations? Was it successful? When was it revived? What was the success this time? What took place soon after? What was done in 1722—1726—1731? What took place in 1744? What in 1746? What was the success of this expedition? Give an account of the attack on Charleston. When was peace again restored?

LESSON EIGHTH.

General Braddock defeated by the French and Indians.

By the treaty concluded between Great Britain and France in 1748, the dispute respecting their

claims in America was to be referred to Commissioners appointed by the Sovereigns of the two nations. These Commissioners met at Paris in 1752, but, as they could not come to an agreement on the subjects referred to them, the two countries were again involved in war, in which the colonies, as usual, soon after participated. The colonies were in the mean time, actively engaged in extending and strengthening their out-posts, and in doing this the French and English frequently came in collision. In 1753, the French took Logstown, an English establishment on the Ohio river, and the same year the Marquis du Quesne, the French Commander in Canada, began a fort and settlement where Pittsburgh now stands, and which he called Du Quesne. The English colonies having protested against these proceedings without effect, in the spring of 1754, the colony of Virginia sent out a small force under Col. Washington, to put a stop to the proceedings of the French. This party was attacked by a much superior force, consisting of French and Indians under the command of De Villier, and, after a severe engagement, in which 30 of the English were killed, was obliged to surrender. The French had now extended their settlements and completed a line of fortifications nearly the whole distance from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, by the way of the Lakes and the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Mississippi, by which the English were cut off from the trade with the natives. Against these systematic efforts of the French, the English colonies saw the necessity of adopting vigorous measures, and in a convention assembled at Albany, it was resolved that during the summer of 1755, four expeditions should be undertaken against the French; one to be conducted by General Brad-

dock against fort Du Quesne—one by Governor Shirley against Niagara—one by Col. Johnson against Crown Point—and one by Cols. Monckton and Winslow against the French settlements in Nova Scotia.

Braddock set out for fort Du Quesne on the 20th of April, with 2200 men, and marched forward confident of victory and fame, but disregarding the advice of his officers, and unaccustomed to Indian warfare, he fell into an ambuscade of about 400 French and Indians, by whom he was defeated and slain. The regular troops were thrown into the utmost confusion by the unexpected onset and the fiendlike yells of the savages, but the Virginia militia which Braddock had disdainfully placed in the rear, being trained to Indian fighting, continued unbroken, and by the prudent management of George Washington, then a colonel of the militia and Aid to Braddock, so effectually covered the retreat as to save a considerable part of the army.

The army designed for the reduction of Niagara, effected nothing. That which was to proceed against Crown Point, collected at Albany, and the latter part of August proceeded to the south end of lake George. In the mean time the French had advanced up Lake Champlain from Crown Point, and taken possession of Ticonderoga, which commanded the communication with lake George. Alarmed by the exaggerated accounts of the English force collected at lake George, and designed for the reduction of Crown Point, Baron Dieskau hastened forward to its defence with a considerable army of French and Indians. But having ascertained that an immediate attack from the English was not to be expected, he resolved to move forward and attack the English in their camp, and, if successful, proceed further and perhaps get possession of Albany.

He embarked his army, which consisted of 1800 men, and landed them at the south end of lake Champlain. Here he learned from a prisoner that fort Edward was almost defenceless, and that Johnson's camp at lake George, was protected neither by entrenchments, nor by cannon. Dieskau, therefore, directed his march to the fort, and, when within three or four miles of it, communicated to his army, his design of attacking it. His men by no means relished the idea of making an assault upon the fort, where they should be exposed to the destructive fire of cannon, but expressed a willingness to attack the English in their camp at lake George. Under these circumstances, Dieskau thought it best to comply with the wishes of his men, and accordingly directed his march towards the English encampment.

QUESTIONS.

What caused the renewal of war between the French and English? What were the colonies doing in the mean time? What was done by the French in 1753? What did the English attempt in 1754? With what success? How far had the French extended their posts? What expeditions were planned by the English for 1755? Give an account of Braddock's defeat. Who saved a part of his army? What was the result of the second mentioned expedition? Where was Johnson's force collected? When did he proceed to lake George? What had the French done in the mean time? What did Dieskau do when he found that an attack was not to be expected immediately? How large was his force? Why did he not attack fort Edward? What did he then do?

LESSON NINTH.

THE FRENCH DEFEATED AT LAKE GEORGE.

The first intelligence which Johnson had of Dieskau's proceedings, was, that a large body of French and Indians had landed at the south end of lake Champlain, and were on their march towards fort Edward. He immediately sent off two messengers to apprise the garrison of the approach of the French,

and bring him information respecting the force and designs of the enemy. One of these was intercepted and slain, and the other returned about midnight, and reported that he saw the French and Indians about four miles from the fort, and evidently designing an attack upon it. In the morning Col. Williams was sent with 1000 English, and some Indians, to intercept the enemy in their return either as victors, or defeated in their designs upon fort Edward. The English encampment had lake George on one side, and two other sides were covered by swamps and thick woods ; and after the departure of the detachment, a slight breast-work of logs was thrown up and a few cannon which had just arrived, were planted in front, which was the only assailable side.

Williams had proceeded only four miles, when he met the French in full march towards Johnson's encampment. An engagement immediately ensued, but Williams was obliged to retreat before the superior force of the enemy. Johnson hearing the firing and perceiving that it approached, beat to arms, and despatched Col. Cole with 300 men to cover the retreat, while he made the best preparation he could for receiving the enemy. Those who escaped of the detachment sent out, soon returned, and between 11 and 12 o'clock, the enemy were seen to approach in regular order, aiming directly towards the centre of the encampment. When they arrived within about 150 yards of the breast-work, they halted, and the Canadians and Indians filed off to the right and left flanks. The regular troops then moved forward and commenced the attack. A brisk fire was now opened upon them by the artillery at the breast-work, which so terrified the Canadians and Indians, that they betook themselves to the swamps, where from behind logs and trees they kept up an irregular fire upon the encampment.

The engagement was now general, and the French regular troops for a while firmly maintained their ground and order ; but finding themselves abandoned by the Canadians and Indians, and suffering severely by the fire from the breast-work, they at length directed their attack to the right, where they were received with much firmness. After continuing an unsuccessful attack upon this point for about an hour, and sustaining a heavy loss by the fire of the English, Dieskau attempted a retreat, as the only means of saving the remainder of his troops. Perceiving his intention, a party of English leaped over their breast-work, and falling upon the rear of the French, soon dispersed them. Dieskau was found resting upon the stump of a tree, wounded, and unable to walk. As an English soldier was approaching him, he was putting his hand in his pocket for his watch to present to him ; but the soldier, supposing that he was feeling for a pocket pistol, discharged his musket at him and gave him a dangerous wound in his hip.

The French on their retreat, collected and made a halt at the place where the engagement commenced in the morning with the detachment under Col. Williams. Here they were attacked by a party of 200 men, under the command of Capt. M'Ginnes who had been ordered from fort Edward to reinforce the main army under Johnson. The attack was made with such impetuosity and spirit that the French, after a resistance of nearly two hours, were again dispersed in every direction. The whole loss of the French in these several engagements was about 700 slain, and among these were several officers of distinction. The English lost 130 slain, and sixty wounded ; and of the Indians belonging to Johnson's army about 40 were slain, among whom was Hend-

rick, a distinguished Mohawk sachem. Johnson was deterred by fear, or some other cause, from pursuing the retreating army, or making any attempts upon the French works on lake Champlain; and the remainder of the season was spent in building a fort at the south end of lake George, which was afterwards called William Henry.

QUESTIONS.

What was the first intelligence Johnson received? What did he do? What became of the messengers? What was done in the morning? How was Johnson's camp situated and defended? How far did Williams proceed before he met the French? What followed? What did Johnson do when he heard the firing? At what time did they come in sight of the camp? In what order did they commence the attack? How were they received? What was the conduct of the French regulars? To what point did they direct their attack? What followed the attempt to retreat? What became of Dieskau? Where did the French halt on their retreat? What took place there? What was the whole loss of the French? Of the English? Of the Indians? Did Johnson take advantage of his victory?

LESSON TENTH.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

In 1756, a large body of troops arrived from France under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm, and by the English a large provincial army was collected at Albany and fort William Henry. But while the English officers were deliberating and their troops lying inactive, the French, under the brave Montcalm, were prosecuting their affairs with energy and success. With scarcely any loss on their part, they succeeded in taking and demolishing the forts at Oswego, where they took 1400 prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, 14 mortars, and a large quantity of ammunition, military stores and provisions, together with two sloops and 200 batteaux. The English suffered the season to pass away without making any attempts to retrieve their loss or annoy their enemy.

In the spring of 1757, an armament, consisting of 15 ships of the line, with transports, and 12,000 men, was provided for the reduction of the French fortress at Louisburg. It proceeded to Halifax, where information was received that a large fleet, with troops and supplies had arrived from France, in consequence of which the enterprise was abandoned. During these transactions, the French, under Montcalm, were not inactive. On the 20th of March they attempted to take fort William Henry by surprise, but were prevented by the vigilance and bravery of the garrison. Soon after Col. Parker was sent down the lake with 400 men to attack the advanced guard of the French, but he was drawn into an ambuscade of French and Indians, and only two officers and 70 privates escaped. Encouraged by these successes, Montcalm resolved to attempt once more the reduction of William Henry. For this purpose he collected a force of 10,000 men, consisting of regulars, militia and Indians, and proceeded cautiously up lake Champlain and lake George. As Major Putnam was proceeding down the lake with three boats to reconnoitre, he discovered the French upon an island, and hastened back to the fort with the intelligence. Putnam wished to attack the French, but Gen. Webb, who was chief in command, ordered him the next day to escort him back to fort Edward, and the day following Col. Monro was sent with his regiment to reinforce the garrison at lake George. The day after Monro's arrival, the French and Indians under Montcalm, appeared upon the lake,—effected a landing with but little opposition, and immediately laid siege to the fort. Montcalm, at the same time, sent a letter to Monro, advising him to surrender before any of the Indians should be slain and their savage temper further inflamed by a resistance, which would be unavail-

ing. This summons was disregarded and the garrison, consisting of 2,500 men, made a gallant defence. Monro, aware of his danger, sent frequent expresses to fort Edward for help; but Webb remained inactive and apparently indifferent during these alarming transactions. He at length wrote to Monro that he could afford him no assistance, and advised him to surrender upon the best terms he could obtain. Monro and his garrison, in hourly expectation of relief, defended themselves with much spirit and resolution, till the 9th of August, when, their works being much injured and their ammunition nearly expended, all their hopes of holding out were at once dissipated by the reception of Webb's letter, which Montcalm had intercepted and now sent in with further proposals for a surrender of the fort. Articles of capitulation were therefore agreed upon, by which it was stipulated that the garrison should march out with their arms and baggage—should be escorted to fort Edward by a detachment of French troops, and should not serve against the French for the term of eighteen months,—that the works and warlike stores should be delivered to the French—and that the sick and wounded of the garrison should remain under the protection of Montcalm and should be permitted to return as soon as they were recovered. After the capitulation no further troubles were apprehended. But the garrison had no sooner marched out of the fort, than the Indians attached to the French army, regardless of the articles of capitulation, fell upon the defenceless soldiers, plundering and murdering all who fell in their way. On this fatal day about 1500 of the English were either murdered by the Indians or carried into captivity never to return. The French, satisfied with their success, retired to their works at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and nothing further was effected

worthy of notice, either by the French or English during the remainder of the year.

QUESTIONS.

What arrived from England in 1756? How were the French employed while the English were deliberating? Give some account of the capture of Oswego? What armament was fitted out in 1757? Did it effect any thing? What did Montcalm attempt? Give an account of Col. Parker's expedition? What did Montcalm next resolve? What force did he collect? How did he proceed? Who discovered the French advancing? What course did Gen. Webb take? How soon did Montcalm appear before the fort? How numerous was the garrison? Was Monro sensible of his danger? Did Webb take any measures to relieve him? What did he write to Monroe? To what time did the garrison hold out? What then induced them to surrender? What were the terms of capitulation? What took place after the garrison marched out of the fort? How many English were murdered? What further took place this year?

LESSON ELEVENTH.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE YEAR 1758.

In planning their campaigns for 1758, the English determined to attack the French settlements upon three points at the same time. Twelve thousand troops were to attempt the reduction of Louisburg in the island of Cape Breton; 1600 were to proceed against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and 8000 against fort Du Quesne. The expedition against Louisburg was commanded by Gen. Amherst, assisted by Generals Wolfe, Whitmore and Lawrence, and by Admiral Boscawen, who commanded the fleet. The fleet, consisting of 157 sail and having the troops on board, sailed from Halifax on the 28th of May, and on the 2nd of June, anchored seven miles west of Louisburg. On the 8th a landing was effected, under the gallant Wolfe, and in a few days the place was completely invested. The garrison consisted of more than 3000 men, mostly regulars, and the harbor was defended by six ships of the line and five frigates, commanded by the chevalier Drucour. Amherst

proceeded with caution, but with such vigor that the garrison was obliged to surrender on the 26th of July.

The expedition against the French posts on lake Champlain was led by Gen. Abercrombie. He embarked his force, consisting of 16,000 men, at fort William Henry, and landed without opposition at the north end of lake George. The French abandoned their outposts and retreated towards Ticonderoga. The English pursued, but were soon thrown into disorder by the thickness of the woods. In this situation, a skirmish took place, in which Lord How, who was the idol of the army, was slain. To revenge his death, Major Putnam put himself at the head of a party and fell upon the French with such fury that he slew about 300 and took 148 prisoners. The English, however, thought it prudent to retreat to the place where they had landed in the morning, rather than pass the night where they were. Ticonderoga was favorably situated for defence, being surrounded on three sides by water and defended on the other side by a strong breast work. The French garrison consisted of 6,000 men and a reinforcement of 3,000 troops under M. de Levy was expected soon to join them. Abercrombie, wishing to get possession of the fort, before the reinforcement should arrive, sent forward an engineer to reconnoitre the works. He reported that the breast work was unfinished and that he believed the place might be immediately assaulted with musketry with a fair prospect of success. Confiding in this intelligence, Abercrombie advanced with firmness to the attack. The French opened upon him a well directed fire from their artillery, and the English becoming entangled among the bushes and fallen timber were soon thrown into disorder. After striving for four hours without success, to cut their way to the breast work, and, all this time, ex-

posed to the deadly fire of the French, Abercrombie despaired of success, and led back his army to their former encampment, from whence he shortly afterwards returned to fort William Henry. Eighteen hundred of the English were killed or wounded in this engagement, and they lost 2,500 stand of arms.

Although defeated in his main object Abercrombie did not remain inactive. He sent Gen. Stanwix to build a fort at the carrying place between the Mohawk and Onondaga river; and Col. Bradstreet, with 3,000 men, was ordered to proceed against fort Frontenac, situated at the outlet of lake Ontario. Bradstreet landed his men within a mile of the fort, before the garrison had any intelligence of his approach, and the garrison, consisting only of 110 French with a few Indians, could do no other than surrender at discretion. In the fort were found 60 cannon, 16 mortars, and a large quantity of small arms, military stores and provisions. He also captured all the French shipping on the lake, consisting of nine armed vessels. While these things were transacting 8,000 men were advancing upon fort Du Quesne, of which they got possession on the 24th of November, the French having abandoned it and returned down the Ohio river. Having repaired the fort the name of it was changed to Pittsburgh, in honor of William Pitt, the Secretary of State who then had the direction of American affairs.

QUESTIONS.

What was determined by the English for 1758? What three forces were prepared? Who commanded the expedition against Louisburg? How large was the fleet? Give an account of the garrison and the capture of it? Who commanded the expedition against Ticonderoga? Give an account of his advance—of his attack—of his retreat. How large was the French garrison? How long was the attack continued? What was the English loss? What did Abercrombie do after this defeat? Who took fort Frontenac? Give an

account of it. When was fort du Quesne taken possession of? What name was given it, and why?

LESSON TWELFTH.

QUEBEC AND CANADA SURRENDERED TO THE ENGLISH.

The advantages obtained over the French in a preceding campaign gave the British minister reason to hope soon to complete the conquest of Canada. Accordingly for the year 1759, three expeditions were projected—one against Quebec, under the command Gen. Wolfe—one against the forts on lake Champlain, under Gen. Amherst, who was commander-in-chief of the English forces in America—and one against Niagara, to be led by Gen. Rideaux and Sir William Johnson. The conquest of Quebec was looked upon as the most important and the most difficult object of the campaign. The city was strongly fortified by nature and art—formidable on account of the number and bravery of its inhabitants and garrison, and in a situation in which it could not be much injured by a fleet, or be approached but with extreme difficulty and hazard by land. Wolfe embarked his troops at Louisburg, sailed up the St. Lawrence, and on the 27th of June landed his whole army on the island of Orleans, without difficulty or opposition. The Marquis De Vaudreuil was at this time governor of Canada, and was at Montreal at the head of 5,000 men, but the defence of Quebec was entrusted to the brave and distinguished Montcalm, whose force considerably exceeded that of the English. On the 31st of July Wolfe made an unsuccessful attack upon the French entrenchments at Montmorenci, and having continued his offensive operations without success, till the beginning of September, he resolved, if possible, to effect a landing above the city and bring the enemy to a gen-

eral engagement. On the evening of the 12th of September the fleet, with the army on board, moved up the river, and a little after midnight effected a landing without being observed by the French.—Wolfe put himself at the head of the first party that landed, ascended the heights and drew up his men in order as fast as they arrived.

Moncalm no sooner learned that the British had gained the heights of Abraham, than he abandoned his strong camp at Montmorenci and resolved to hazard an engagement. Both armies were drawn up in order of battle with their respective generals at their head. About nine o'clock the French army advanced, opening at the same time an irregular and ill directed fire. The fire of the English was reserved till the enemy had approached within 40 yards of their line, when it was opened with effect and kept up with spirit. Both generals were determined to conquer or die, and for a while the conflict was dreadful. But the English advanced with such firmness and intrepidity, that the French were unable to withstand them, and were soon defeated and dispersed. Wolfe and Montcalm both fell at the head of their respective armies. The loss of the French in this action in killed, wounded and prisoners, was computed at 1,500. The English had 50 killed and about 500 wounded. The French, disheartened by their losses, were thrown into great confusion, and on the 18th of September the remainder of the French troops and the city of Quebec were surrendered to the English.

While these things were transacting at Quebec, Gen. Amherst was cautiously advancing along lake Champlain. Ticonderoga and Crown Point were successively abandoned by the French and taken possession of by Amherst. The French retired to the

Isle aux Noix, and, having several armed vessels on the lake, Amherst thought it not prudent to advance till he had provided a superior naval force. In the mean time he dispatched Major Rogers against the St. Francis Indians. Rogers succeeded in destroying their village and about 200 Indians, but suffered severely on his return for want of provisions.

Gen. Prideaux invested Niagara about the middle of July, and being killed on the 20th of that month, the siege was prosecuted by Sir William Johnson. On the 24th of July Johnson attacked, within sight of the fort, and defeated a body of 1,200 French and some Indians, who were marching to the relief of the garrison, and the same evening the garrison surrendered. Montreal was now the only place of much strength or importance in the hands of the French, and towards this point, at the opening of the campaign of 1760, the English concentrated all their efforts. It was resolved that while Gen. Murray, with the English forces at Quebec, proceeded up the St. Lawrence, Col. Haviland should lead on the forces from lake Champlain, and Gen. Amherst should approach Montreal by way of lake Ontario. These armies moved forward, with but little opposition, and without any knowledge of each others progress all arrived at Montreal, on the 6th and 7th of September. Amherst began immediately to prepare for laying siege to the city and was getting on his artillery for that purpose when he received a flag of truce from Vaudreuil, the French governor, demanding proposals for a capitulation. Amherst stated his terms, to which the French submitted, and, on the 8th of September, 1760, the whole province of Canada was surrendered to the British; and by the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, February 10, 1763, it was formally ceded to Great Britain.

QUESTIONS.

What did the British Minister hope to accomplish in 1759 ? What expeditions were projected ? What was considered the most important object ? What obstacles were in the way ? When did Wolfe arrive in the neighborhood of Quebec ? Who was governor of Canada at this time ? Who commanded at Quebec ? When was the battle at Montmorenci ? What the result ? What did Wolfe finally resolve upon ? When did he effect it ? Where did he draw up his men ? What did Montcalm do ? At what time did the battle begin ? In what manner ? What was the determination of both Generals ? What was their fate ? What was the result of the battle ? What was the loss of the French ? Of the English ? When was the city surrendered ? What was Amherst doing in the mean time ? Whom did he send against the Indians ? Give an account of the proceedings at Niagara ? To what point did the English direct their efforts in 1760 ? When was Montreal surrendered to the English ? When was all Canada ceded to Great Britain ?

LESSON THIRTEENTH.

INVASION OF CANADA BY THE AMERICANS.

Although the French were active in establishing military posts, and securing the trade with the natives, the increase of population was very slow. In the year 1663, when the court of France began to bestow more attention upon the colony and raised it to the dignity of a royal government, the whole population of Canada did not exceed 8000 souls. The settlements advanced somewhat more rapidly after this period, but on account of the determined hostility of the savages, the efforts of the French were much paralyzed, and in 1714, the whole population was estimated, at less than 20,000. At the time Quebec was surrendered to the English, the French population in Canada, was estimated at about 70,000. The conquest of Canada having terminated the war between the French and English in this quarter, peace with the Indian tribes was soon established ; and thus the obstacles were removed, which prevented the advancement of the settlements, and the increase of population. To secure the peaceable sub-

mission of the inhabitants, and to reconcile them to their new allegiance, the British Government suffered the French laws to remain in force—secured to the people the possession of their lands by the ancient tenures—the free and undisturbed use of their religion, and the possession of their religious property. By these measures, the government of Great Britain secured the affection of its Canadian subjects, and the organization of the new government gradually acquired regularity and firmness. The loyalty and attachment of the Canadians to English Government, was fully evinced by the readiness with which they took up arms in behalf of that Government, in her struggle with her revolted colonies. In the year 1775, at the commencement of the American revolution, the population of Canada was estimated at a little more than 90,000.

Soon after the battle at Lexington, which was the commencement of the war, the Americans got possession of the forts on lake Champlain, and advanced into Canada, in hopes to induce the Canadians to join the revolted colonies. Not succeeding in this, Montgomery, the American general, led on his forces, captured the fort of St. Johns on the 3d of November, and on the 12th took possession of Montreal. Gen. Carleton, the commander of the British forces, retired to Quebec, and towards this place Montgomery now directed his attention. Col. Arnold had in the mean time, passed through the wilderness from Maine to Quebec, where he arrived with 700 men, on the 9th of November, and awaited the approach of Montgomery, who joined him on the 1st day of December. Their united force amounted to only about 1000 men, while that of the garrison numbered about 1500; but as the latter were mostly Canadian militia, Montgomery still entertained hopes of success. Finding that the artillery and shells pro-

duced but little effect upon the town, and that the weather was becoming too severe to carry on a regular siege, it was finally determined to attempt to take the city by an assault. Accordingly, early in the morning of the 31st of December, and during a violent snow storm, Montgomery at the head of 700 men advanced along a narrow defile to begin the attack upon the lower town, while Arnold advanced upon the other side. As Montgomery approached, a fire was opened upon him by the British from a small battery which commanded the defile, by which Montgomery and his two aids, and ten others, were shot dead upon the spot, in consequence of which, the remainder of this division made a precipitate retreat. The attack made by Arnold, was also unsuccessful. Arnold was wounded and most of his men were either killed or taken prisoners. By this assault the General, and nearly one half of their troops were either killed or made prisoners. The command of the American forces now devolved upon Arnold, who though severely wounded, kept up the blockade, hoping that reinforcements would be soon sent to his relief. The reinforcements arrived but slowly, and on the 1st of May, the whole American force did not exceed 1900 men. In this state of things the small pox broke out among them, so that a great part of the men were unfit for duty. As reinforcements to the English garrison were now daily expected, Gen. Thomas, who had now succeeded Arnold in the command, thought it prudent to retreat. The next day four British frigates arrived at Quebec, with a reinforcement and supplies. Carlton now put himself at the head of 1800 men and marched out to give battle to the Americans. But he was too late, they having already advanced one day's march on their retreat. Carleton took possession of theartil-

lery and military stores which the Americans had abandoned in their precipitate retreat, but did not pursue them. The American army in Canada, was now much inferior to that of the British. As the British advanced the Americans retired, abandoning successively, the posts they had taken, and by the 18th of June, the British had recovered possession of St. Johns, and had entirely expelled the Americans from the province. The British soon after obtained the command of lake Champlain, by providing a superior naval force, and the next spring Gen. Burgoyne advanced through this lake from Canada, when he invaded the United States. During the whole war the British kept command of the lake, and maintained a considerable force in Canada; but this force had occasion to perform but little active service.

QUESTIONS.

When did Canada become a royal government? What was the population at that time? What hindered the settlement afterwards? What the population in 1714? What in 1750? What effect had the conquest? How did the British government secure the obedience and affection of their new subjects? How did they afterwards evince their attachment? When did the American revolution commence, and where? What took place soon after? What hopes did Montgomery entertain? When did he take St. Johns? Montreal? When and by what route did Arnold reach Quebec? With how many men? When did Montgomery join him? What was their united force? What the force of the enemy? Why did Montgomery hope for success? Why was an assault agreed upon? Give an account of Montgomery's approach and death. How did Arnold succeed? What was the American loss in this attack? Who succeeded Montgomery in command? What did he do? What disease prevailed? Who succeeded Arnold? When did he retreat? When were the British reinforced? What did Carleton do? Did the Americans continue to retreat? When were they expelled from the province? What did the British soon after obtain? Did they keep it?

LESSON FOURTEENTH.

THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1812, on the 18th of June, war was declared between Great Britain and the United

States, which continued almost three years. During this time many battles were fought along the frontiers of Canada, in which the Canadians distinguished themselves by their bravery, and their devotion to the service of their King and country, only a few of which can be mentioned. At the commencement of the war, the Americans had a force of 2500 men at Detroit, under Gen. Hull, who, on the 12th of July passed over into Canada, and issued a proclamation inviting the defenceless inhabitants to join his standard. He however soon thought it prudent to return to Detroit, where on the 16th of August, he surrendered his whole army to a much inferior British force under Gen. Brock. On the 13th of October, another body of the enemy crossed over to Queenston in Upper Canada, in opposing which, at the head of a small party, the brave General Brock was slain. The enemy obtained possession of the heights, but were soon dislodged and many of them made prisoners. On the 27th of April 1813, the enemy took York, the capital of Upper Canada, but about the first of June, they were defeated in an attempt to get possession of the heights at Burlington bay and obliged to retire. About the same time an unsuccessful attack was made by Col. Baynes upon the enemy at Sackets Harbor, and on the 10th of September, the whole British force upon lake Erie surrendered to Commodore Perry. On the 21st of October, the American general Hampton entered Lower Canada with a large force, by the river Chateauguay, but after a little manœuvring, he returned to his winter quarters at Plattsburgh. On the 30th of March, 1814, Gen. Wilkinson with 3000 men entered Lower Canada on the western shore of lake Champlain, but after an unsuccessful attack upon La Colle Mill, which was defended by only about 180

men, he retired into the United States. During the summer many battles were fought along the frontier of Upper Canada, and active preparations were going on for invading the United States from the Lower Province. On the 3rd of September, Sir George Prevost passed the frontier at the head of 11,000 men, and appeared before Plattsburgh on the 7th, where the American general Macomb, occupied a fortified position, with about 1500 regulars and a considerable number of volunteers who had come in from the neighborhood. From the 7th to the 11th the British were employed in erecting batteries. On the 11th of Sept. the British flotilla from the Isle aux Noix, came up and attacked the American naval force in Plattsburgh bay; the land batteries opened at the same time, and the troops advanced to the assault. After an action of two hours and twenty minutes the flotilla was obliged to surrender to the American Commodore M'Donough, which was no sooner known on shore than Sir George Prevost withdrew his men from the assault, and prepared to retreat, which he effected during the afternoon and night, closely pursued by the Americans. On board the fleets, the British loss was 84 killed and 110 wounded, and the American 52 killed and 58 wounded. The British loss on land, in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters was more than 2500. Nothing further of consequence transpired on the frontier of Lower Canada during the war. On the 24th of December, 1814, a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Ghent, which was ratified in the United States on the 18th of February 1815, and officially made known at Quebec on the 9th of March following.

QUESTIONS.

When was war declared between the United States and Great

Britain? How long did it continue? Where were many battles fought? What is said of the Canadians? Where had the Americans a force at the commencement of the war? What became of it? What took place on the 13th of October? On the 27th of April, 1813? The 1st of June? The 10th of September? The 21st of October? The 30th of March, 1814? The 2d of September? The 7th? How were the British employed from the 7th to the 11th? What took place on the 11th? What did Prevost do when he found the fleet had surrendered? What was the British loss on board the fleet? The American? The British loss on land? When was the treaty of peace signed? When ratified in the United States? Made known in Canada?

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

Having given some account of the principal wars and battles, in which the people of Canada, have been engaged, I shall close this work by a brief Chronological summary of events connected with the History of Canada.

-
- 1001 Labrador and New-Fundland discovered by Biern and name Vineland.
 - 1492 America discovered by Christopher Columbus.
 - 1497 Sebastian Cabot explored the coast of North America.
 - 1534 Jacques Cartier discovered the gulf of St. Lawrence.
 - 1535 Cartier named the gulf and river St. Lawrence and sailed up to Hochelaga.
 - 1541 Cartier visited Canada and wintered at Cap Rouge.
 - 1542 Roberval erected fortifications at Cap Rouge.
 - 1603 Samuel Champlain made his first voyage to Canada.
 - 1608 Champlain began the settlement at Quebec.
 - 1609 He explored and named lake Champlain and lake Sacrament, now lake George.
 - 1613 He explored a part of the river Ottawa.
 - 1615 Settlement began at Three Rivers. Four Recollet priests arrive at Quebec, the first in the Province.
 - 1616 Champlain extends his tour to lake Nepising.
 - 1622 Population of Quebec only 50 souls.
 - 1624 Champlain erected the first stone fortress at Quebec.
 - 1625 A Jesuit Mission established at Quebec.
 - 1626 Quebec began to assume the appearance of a city.
 - 1629 Quebec taken by the English under Louis Kerk.
 - 1632 Canada restored to the French.
 - 1633 Champlain resumed the government of the Colony.
 - 1635 Jesuits' College formed at Quebec. Champlain died.
 - 1636 The number of Priests in Quebec was 15.
 - 1638 Hotel Dieu established at Quebec by the Duches D'Anguillon.
 - 1639 Ursuline Nuns introduced into Canada.

- 1641 First Ursuline Convent built at Quebec.
- 1650 Ursuline Convent at Quebec destroyed by fire.
- 1663 Canada made a royal government. The Seminary of Quebec established by Montmorenci, first Bishop of Canada.
- 1686 Ursuline Convent destroyed a second time by fire.
- 1688 General Hospital established at Quebec. Montreal destroyed by the Indians.
- 1690 Schenectady taken and destroyed Feb. 8.
- 1693 *Justice Royale* Court established at Montreal.
- 1697 Ursuline Convent established at Three Rivers.
- 1698 Monsieur de Frontenac died Nov. 28, aged 78 years.
- 1710 Purple Fever very fatal at Quebec.
- 1718 Ginseng discovered in Canada by the Jesuit Lafitan.
- 1720 Population of Quebec 7,000. Montreal 3,000.
- 1722 Province divided into parishes.
- 1723 Nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec loaded with peas, lumber, tar, pork, &c.
- 1725 Marquis de Vaudreuil died, October 10.
- 1731 French built a fort at Crown Point.
- 1743 Jesuits restricted in the acquisition of land.
- 1746 Hoosac fort taken by the French Aug. 22.
- 1756 Oswego taken by the French.
- 1757 Massacre of the English prisoners at lake George.
- 1758 Amherstcrampie defeated. Louisburg taken by the English. Forts Frontenac and Du Quesne taken.
- 1759 Quebec taken by Gen. Wolfe. Battle Sept. 13. City sur. 18.
- 1760 Montreal surrendered to the English.
- 1763 Canada ceded to Great Britain. Population of Canada about 65,000.
- 1775 American revolution commenced. Canada invaded by the Americans. Population of Canada 90,000.
- 1776 American army retreats from Canada.
- 1783 Peace between Great Britain and the United States.
- 1791 Present Constitution of Lower Canada established by act of the Imperial Parliament.
- 1812 War declared between the United States and Great Britain.
- 1814 Battle of Plattsburgh September 11.
- 1825 Population of Lower Canada 423,630. New Cathedral at Montreal commenced.
- 1831 Population of Lower Canada 511,217.
- 1832 Epidemic Cholera very fatal in Canada.
- 1834 Cholera again very fatal in Canada. Castle of St. Lewis burnt January 23.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF CANADA.

Before the year 1663, the affairs of Canada were managed by a company in France, which had the power of appointing the Governor, but from that period the Governors were appointed by the king.

Samuel Champlain,	1608	Hector T. Cramahe Pres.	1770
Monsieur Montmagny,	1636	Guy Carleton,	1774
Sieur D'Aillebout,	1647	Frederick Haldimand,	1778
Sieur de Lauzon,	1650	Henry Hamilton, Lt. G.	1784
Sieur de Messey, (first		Henry Hope, Lt. Gov.	1785
Royal Governor,)	1663	Lord Dorchester,	1786
Sieur de Courcelles,	1665	Alured Clark, Lt. Gov.	1791
Sieur de Frontenac,	1672	Lord Dorchester,	1793
Sieur de la Barre,	1682	Robert Prescott,	1796
Marquis de Nonville,	1685	Sir Robert S. Millnes,	1799
Sieur de Frontenac,	1689	Hon. Thos. Dunn, Pres.	1805
Chevalier de Calliers,	1699	Sir J. H. Craig,	1807
Marquis de Vaudreuil,	1705	Hon. Thos. Dunn, Pres.	1811
Marq. de Beauharnois,	1726	Sir George Prevost,	1811
Comte de la Galissoniere,	1747	Sir G. Drummond,	1815
Sieur de la Jonquiere,	1749	John Wilson, Admin.	1816
Marquis du Quesne,	1752	Sir J. C. Sherbrooke,	1816
Sieur de Vaudreuil, de		Duke of Richmond,	1818
Cavagnal,	1755	Hon. Jas. Monk, Pres.	1819
James Murray, (first		Earl of Dalhousie,	1820
English Governor,)	1763	Sir James Kemp,	1828
Paulus E. Irvine, Pres.	1766	Lord Aylmer,	1830
Guy Carleton, Lt. Gov.	1766	Earl Gosford,	1835
Guy Carleton,	1768		

QUESTIONS.

When and by whom was New Foundland discovered? What was it called? When did Columbus discover America? When and by whom was the coast of North America explored? Who discovered and named the St. Lawrence? When? When did Cartier make his third voyage? Where did he winter? What did Roberval do? When did Champlain make his first voyage? When did he found Quebec? What did he do the next year? When did he explore a part of the Ottawa? When was the settlement begun at Three Rivers?—and so on through the Table and List of Governors, at the discretion of the Teacher.



3 2044 019 247 626

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.



MAY 23 '74 H

CANCELLED
MAY 28 1974

